The Chicago Tribune.

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FISK-MANSFIELD.

Correspondence Between the Late James Fisk, Jr., and Mrs. Josie Mansfield.

History of an Unholy Love—Its Crosses and Its Consequences.

Fisk's Early Connection With Stokes.

Another Exemplification of the Phrase "Diamond Cut Diamond."

Letters Implicating the Tammany and Erie Rings Supposed to be Destroyed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Persons claiming to speak by authority, say that the Fisk-Mansfield letters about which so much has been made, and which were first published to-day, are only a part of those Fisk wrote to his mistress. The really important letters, revealing the close connection between the Erie and Tammany rings, implicating Tweed, Sweeney, and other Tammany leaders, showing the bribery of certain Judges and entire history of municipal corruption, are declared to have been destroyed when the correspondence was handed to Sweeney. The letters which are printed make the long current report highly probable, that Stokes' and Mansfield's intention was to get money out of Fisk by threatening to publish the letters, and this view is taken by the greater part of the public.

[To the Associated Press.]

FISK MAKES STOKES' ACQUAINTANCE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The *Herald* publishes the Fisk-Mansfield correspondence. It says that Fisk and Stokes first met in the summer of 1869. The latter was comparatively poor.

ENTER MANSFIELD.

A year before, Fisk was introduced to Mansfield, at her own request, at the residence of Anna Wood, on Thirty-fourth street. She was poor, and told Miss Wood that she had not a decent article of clothing. Fisk took a fancy to her, and she became his mistress. The intimacy ripened into strong affection on his side.

A JOINT VENTURE.

At this juncture Fisk and Stokes became intimate. An oil refinery belonging to the latter's mother was put in working order at Fisk's expense, and a company formed. Stokes was at first made Treasurer of the company, but, having drawn out over $32,000 in the course of four months, the company was reorganized, and he was appointed Secretary of the new corporation. From the new company he drew out over $37,000 in the course of six months, and on Jan. 6, 1871, he collected in one day $27,000 of the company's money, no part of which Fisk claimed was due to him, and put it in his pocket. He told some of his friends that he had got $27,000 of Fisk's money and meant to keep it.

STOKES ARRESTED.

For this he was arrested in the manner hereafter stated, but upon his discharge from arrest, a compromise was entered into by which he was allowed to keep what money was in his possession, and was paid $15,000 more for himself, and $5,000 for his mother, in order to induce him to sell out his interest and retire from the company.

A GOOD HAUL.

In one way and another, Stokes managed to leave the company with $130,000 more money than he had when he went into it, all of which he derived directly from his relations with Fisk.

STOKES INTRODUCED TO MANSFIELD.

Stokes meantime had been introduced to Mansfield, at whose house he spent days and nights. Fisk grew jealous and Stokes swore he had no cause, but Fisk was not satisfied and

SOUGHT TO BREAK HIS CONNECTION WITH THE WOMAN,

even though he did love her. He wrote farewell letters to Josie, and she would write a sweet reply, when Fisk would repent, and send her a present, and often a sum of money. While she was thick with Stokes, Fisk was all the time sending her money. Soon Fisk wrote a parting letter to Josie, and told her that she must look to Stokes for her support. This made Josie mad. She showed all Fisk's letters to Stokes.

STOKES' LITTLE PLAN.

Stokes saw at once that these letters were not letters which a married man should write to a woman other than his wife. He saw that there were personal matters that a man would write only to the woman he loved. He saw in them a chance for merchandise, an opportunity to hold Fisk in his power. Stokes now gathered together all the notes, telegrams, scraps on cards, and every word which Fisk had written Josephine Mansfield. He even gathered scraps on cards which Fisk had written to this woman while sitting in the parlor waiting for her to come down. Stokes then made out a claim for $200,000 against Fisk. With this claim he sent copies of Fisk's letters to Josie. He said unless the claim was paid the letters would be published to the world. This demand for $200,000 was made through his attorney, Ira Shaffer, Mr. Beach declining to be connected with the matter. These are the letters which caused Fisk to get out an injunction to prevent their publication. They are extraordinary letters, but such letters as a man would write to a woman he loved, and whose infatuation he had resolved to cast off.

MISSING LETTERS.

No revelations about Erie or Tammany appears in those published by the *Herald*, which are said to be all the correspondence now in existence.

THE ERIE BUSINESS.

The following is the only letter which has any allusion to parties connected with Erie or Tammany:

No. 187 WEST STREET,
TUESDAY, Oct. 13th, 1868.

MY DEAR JOSIE: James McHenry, partner of Sir Morton Peto, the largest railway builder in the world, Mr. Tweed, and Mr. Lane, will dine with us at half past 6 o'clock. I want you to provide as nice a dinner as possible. Everything went off elegantly. We are all safe. Will see you at 5 o'clock. JAMES FISK, JR.

A BIG ROW.

On the 7th of January, 1870, Josie made a big row. She declared that she would leave Fisk if he did not make over to her a competency for life. Fisk refused. The next day Josie wrote him a threatening letter saying their relations were ended.

FISK CASTS HIS MISTRESS OFF.

On Oct. 1, 1870, Fisk, in a long letter to Mansfield, says:

But what think you of a woman who vainly tries, first by a gentle kiss, and afterward night and day for weeks, months and years, by deceit and fraud, to lead me through the dark valley of trouble, when she could have made my pathway one of roses—committing a crime which a devil incarnate would shrink from—while all this time I showed to her, as to you, nothing but kindness, both in words and actions, laying at your feet a soul, a heart, a fortune and a reputation which had cost, by night and day, twenty-five years of perpetual toil, and which, but for the black spot of having in an evil hour linked myself with you, would stand out to-day brighter than any ever seen upon earth. But the mist has fallen, and you appear in your true light. I borrow your own words to describe you: "A snake in the grass;" and verily, I have found you out, and you have the audacity to call your sainted mother to witness your advice to me. "A dog that bites," &c., &c. How I worship the night when I said, "Get thee behind me Satan." The few weeks that have elapsed since that blessed hour—how I bless them for the peace of mind they have brought me. Again the world looks bright, and I have a being. You imagined I would pursue you again, and you thought I would endeavor to tear down the castle you obtained by robbery. God knows that if I have an element so lost to every feeling of decency as to be willing to link itself with you, I will assist and foster it so that it will keep you from crawling toward me, and prevent me from looking on you, a snake as you are, and from raising a hand in pity to assist you should trouble again cross your path. So I have no fears that I will again come near you. I send you back a ring, and were I to write anything about it, the words would be only too decent for the same were they couched in the worst of language. So I say, take it back. Its memory is indecent, and it is the last souvenir I have that reminds me of you. I had a few pictures of you, but they have found a place among the rubbish which fall into the waste-basket under my table. I am aware that in your back parlor hangs a picture of the man who gave you the wall to hang it on, and rumor says you have another in your chamber. The picture up stairs send back to me. Take the other down, for he whom it represents has no respect for you. After you read this letter, you should be ashamed to look at the picture, for you would say, "With all thy faults, I love thee still," and that would be merely the same oft-repeated lie. So take it down. Do not keep anything in that house that looks like me. I fain would reach a period when not even the slightest necessity will exist for any intercourse between us. I am, in hopes this will end it,

JAMES FISK, JR.

FISK TO MANSFIELD AGAIN.

On the 4th of October Fisk wrote to Josie again relative to the $25,000 which she wanted from him:

Have I not fulfilled every promise I have made? Is there not a stability about your finances to-day if not disturbed by vultures, sufficient to afford you a comfortable income for the remainder of your natural life? You say you have never received a dollar from anyone but me, and you will never have another from me until want and misery bring you to my door, except of course in fulfilment of my sacred promises, and the settlement of your bills up to three weeks ago at five minutes to 11 o'clock. You need fear no fear as to my sensitiveness regarding your calling on any one else for assistance, as I find the most assistance and relief in your letter to make it the point I would have you reach, for in that you see why, man, how beautiful you are to look at with nothing to "lean on," and you will imagine any surprise at your selection of the element you have chosen to fill my place—Stokes. I was sworn by his diamonds, which had been sacrificed to our friends at one half their value, and undoubtedly, if it was not so the money would have been turned over to you, that you might feel contented as to the management of your affairs. You will therefore excuse me if I decline your modest request for a still further advancement of $25,000. I very naturally feel that the sum of this amount might be used to release the estate of this dead brother of others in whose welfare the writer of this does not feel an unbounded interest.

STILL ANOTHER.

On the 23d Fisk wrote again:

We have parted forever. Now let us make the memory of the past as bright and beautiful as we can. As on my side there is so little to cherish, that I cling to it with great tenacity, and hope for time to wear it off. You know full well how I have suffered. Once you knew me better than anyone on earth. To-day you know me less. It is the proper light for you to stand in. It is all you desire on your side. It is all you deserve on mine. This letter should remain and be read only by you. Should you see fit to answer it, the answer will be the same way kept by me. There has been a storm. The ship, a noble steamer, has gone down. The storm is over, and the sea is smooth again.

The little ships should keep near shore;
The greater ships can venture more.
My ship is small and poorly officered.

ANOTHER.

October 25 Fisk writes:

I can see you now as you were last night, when you talked of this man Stokes, and do not deceive yourself. You love him. Yesterday there was nothing but a breaking up of strong pride, and giving way of wilfulness. Cling to that one. Leave me alone, for in me you have nothing left. Why ask me to weaken yourself with him? All that you must clearly. But I pledge you to-night that I will not countenance even your impression on my mind until the door is closed behind him forever. For what you can gain from me you probably cannot afford to do that. So let me advise you nourish him and be careful. Nothing is so bad for you as changes. He loves you, you love him. You have caused me all the misery you could. Cling to him. Be careful what you do, for he will be watchful. How well he knows you cheated me! He will look for the same. Now, as I know precisely how you stand from your own lips, I will treat him differently, although you would yet never know it will, while he is there, and until his memory is buried forever. Never approach me, for I shall send you away unseen. Ever be careful that you do not have the feeling that you can come back to me, for there is a wide gulf between you and me. I would not hold a false hope out to you. I shall not trouble you more in this letter. You have the only idea I can express to you. You know when you can see me again if ever. The risk for you is too great, loving and suited as you are. Cling to him for the present, and when your nature grows tired of that throw him off. And so long until it is time for you to be weary, and for you to be put in your little bed forever. You must rest contented; don't begin plotting to-morrow. Take to-morrow for thought, and be governed by this letter, for the writer has much of your destiny in his hands.

MANSFIELD'S IMPORTUNITIES.

Notwithstanding their last farewell letter, Josie still clung to Fisk. She asked him for favors, asked him for money, which Fisk in his good nature almost always gave. After this we find

FISK COMPLETELY MELTED AGAIN,

and still in love with the woman to whom he had written such severe letters. Josie never gave him up. She kept in his way. By and by

FISK'S LOVE CAME BACK

by degrees, and we how see him writing as fondly as ever.

NOVEMBER, 18, 1870.

DEAR DOLLY: Don't feel that way. Go riding, and to-night, darling, I will take you to rest. I shall go out at half-past 3, and you can safely look ahead, darling, for that rest. It will come and we shall be happy again. Yours truly. JAMES.

NUMEROUS MATTERS.

There are a large number of letters published, but the remainder are short, and were written during the time Fisk was a constant visitor at Mansfield's. Most of these notes contained liberal enclosures of money. The following are specimens.

18th of MARCH.

DEAR DOLLY:—Enclosed find $75 which you need. Do not wait dinner for me to-night. I cannot come. Yours truly, ever, JAMES.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, SUNDAY, Oct. 18th, 1869.

DEAR JOSIE:—Enclosed you will find $143. Yours truly JAMES.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

DOLLY:—Enclosed find money. Belly morning for a funeral. J. F., JR.

Fisk sent $1,000 to Josie in November, with these memoranda:

Erie Railway Company, Treasurer's office, Nov. 7, 1870. Receiving desk, $500. W. H. B.
Erie Railway Company, Receiver's office, Nov. 18, 1870. Receiving desk, $500. Wm. H. B. Please acknowledge receipt. JAMES.

STOKES IN THE FIELD AGAIN.

After Fisk and Josie had made up, Stokes entered the field again. He persuaded Josie that the letters which Fisk had written were of immense value to her, and that he would pay any price rather than have them exposed to the gaze of the public. So in a fatal hour Josie consented to go back on Fisk.

NEW YORK

BARNARD'S RECORD BEING OVERHAULED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Judge Barnard stated to-day, in reply to questions that the Grand Jury will, to-morrow, commence an investigation of the charges against him. He had been before the jury and handed them a list of his enemies, about forty, and said to them, "If you find any charge substantiated I resign at once." He could have made millions if he had violated public duty. He had opportunities every day. The investigation would prove whether anybody had the right to assail him.

REV. HEPWORTH.

Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth preached to-day in Steinway Hall.

CENTURY CLUB.

last night elected William Cullen Bryant, President.

CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENT.

It appears that Grand Master Johnston, who led the Orange procession on the 12th of July, was soon after appointed to a position in the Custom House by request of the President and still holds the office.

GRAND ARMY ELECTION.

The political campaign is going on for the Commandership of the Grand Army of the Republic, in this State. The election occurs next Wednesday. The candidates are General Woodford, Mr. Conking, and General Barnum. The Fentonites are energetic.

ABORTION.

An effort is making by the member of the Medical Profession to obtain a change in the laws of the State, so that the practicing of the crime of abortion be regarded as a felony, instead of manslaughter, and the punishment be at the discretion of the Court.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

The question "Should the principles of the International Society be encouraged by the American people," was debated at the Cooper Institute last night, some of the speakers taking the part of the Society, while others expressed the opinion that they would sooner see the workingmen swept out of existence than allied with the Internationals.

FALSE PRETENCES.

R. M. Martin, a Wall street broker, was arrested yesterday charged with obtaining money from a widow under false pretences, and which was lost in speculations.

SAVINGS BANK RUN ENDED.

The run on the German Savings Bank, at Williamsburg, has ceased.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

A fire broke out and raged from 2 to 9 this morning in a block of saw mills and lumber yards on First avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, extending to the East River. Two saw and planing mills, a varnish factory, and immense quantities of lumber were destroyed. A strong wind was blowing, and at one time the consequences threatened to be serious, and the whole Fire Department was called. A large quantity of benzine was removed just in time to prevent an explosion. The heaviest losers as far as ascertained are Phyph & Anffy, saw and planing mill, $20,000; insurance, $11,000. Batterson & Co., $25,000; insurance unknown. Wm. F. Bladgett, varnish factory, $30,000; fully insured. W. H. Sage & Co., lumber dealers, $120,000; insurance unascertained. The total loss is estimated at $315,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a watchman's carelessness.

A fire occurred at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster street this morning. Losses—Victor J. Mangen's card factory, $50,000; insurance, $30,000. Patent Sponging Company, $25,000; insurance, $10,000. F. H. Schnette & Co., $6,000; insurance, $4,000. The building, which was much damaged, is insured for $60,000. Other losses will bring the total to $100,000.

A CANARD.

The statement in one of yesterday's papers that several Erie Directors are in Albany for the purpose of drafting a bill relating to the challenging of jurors in criminal cases, is a sheer fabrication.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Prince of Wales is making satisfactory progress in his convalescence, but some time must elapse before his health is fully re-established.

France.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Duke de Persigny died on Friday, at Nice, aged 64.

The Emperor of Brazil has returned from a tour through the naval arsenals in the North of France.

The advocates of taxation of raw material are reported to be gaining ground in the Assembly.

Mexico.

MATAMORAS, Jan. 14.—The latest despatches announce the complete investment of Mier by Cartina. Four or five hundred revolutionists, under General Quiroga, have been driven into the Plaza, where they are vigorously defending themselves. Cartina's troops, being better armed, are inflicting severe loss on the insurgents. Quiroga's only chance of escape is through expected succor from Monterey, which is reported *en route* to raise the siege.

West Indies.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—Numerous telegrams have been sent to Madrid, *via* Key West, protesting against Valmaseda's removal, and a steamer, chartered expressly for the purpose, sailed yesterday, carrying remonstrances of the Colonels of volunteer regiments, and the members of several Casinos.

General Crespo leaves for Spain to-morrow.

KINGSTON, Jan. 11.—A boat has arrived from Cuba, with Pro Rosado Enrique Collozo, a brother of Cespedes, and two other prominent Cubans, as passengers.

INDIANA.

Want of Harmony Among the Democracy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—It has leaked out that there is an irreconcilable difference between the leaders of the Indiana Democracy with regard to their future course. The Hendricks-McDonald wing favor the policy pursued in Missouri, and intimations are thrown out that this faction favor a ticket to be composed of Hendricks for President and Gratz Brown for Vice President. The Voorhees-Bright wing of the party swear that their wing of the party shall be broken before they will consent to such a bare betrayal of their time-honored practices, and the latter are believed to be in the majority.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Saturday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Railroad Bill Ordered to a Third Reading in the Senate.

The Revenue Bill—Sections Relative to Railroad, Telegraph, and Express Companies.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13.

SENATOR JACKSON ILL.

Senator Jackson, of Lawrence, is reported as dangerously sick this morning. He has been unwell for some time.

RAILROAD INCORPORATION BILL.

The Senate ordered the Railroad Incorporation bill to a third reading, after refusing to put in the eighteenth section, which was struck out yesterday, and after striking out the provision making stockholders jointly and severally responsible for the debts of the corporation.

Having no quorum left, they adjourned at noon till Monday.

REVENUE BILL.

The House took up the Revenue bill, and with hardly a word, struck out the unconstitutional provisions by which an attempt was made to tax the receipts of insurance companies, whether they were in New York, Hartford, or London, and banished the companies from the State if they did not pay the tax. Then the first attempt was made to tax shares as well as the property represented by them.

Mr. Carey wanted to tax the shares of telegraph companies as well as their property, because they made much money on a small investment. This motion was lost, but there are many in the House who favor this particular form of double taxation, and it is not certain but what in a full house, this system of double taxation may be stuck in. Still some who thought promissory notes and credits were property, see a distinction between them and certificates of stock. Others cannot; they are property to them, they have value; they produce gain for the owner.

An effort was also made to tax the gross receipts of express companies, as well as their real property, on the ground that they made much money and paid no tax.

The proposition was lost, but the vote cast was so small as to be no index of what the result will be in full House.

THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

The Governor has signed the Temperance bill, which becomes a law July 1.

ESTRAY.

The bill prohibiting domestic animals running at large goes into effect in October.

READING OF BILLS.

In the afternoon the House had no quorum, but bills were read for the first and second times.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 13.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Bangs, Carter, Donahue, Dore, Early, Flagg, Hampton, Jewett, Landrigan, Lanning, Marsh, Nicholson, Richardson, Van Dorston, and Williams.

VOTE RECORDED.

Mr. ANDERSON obtained leave to record his vote against the Temperance bill.

THE RAILROAD BILL

was taken up on a motion to reconsider the vote adopting the amendments of the committee.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. BIGALL moved to strike out the amendment to Section 16, which provides that stockholders shall be jointly and severally liable for debts due by the corporation owing to its laborers or servants for services rendered—which was done, and the report then concurred in.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. WOODARD introduced a bill to provide for the compensation of Police Commissioners.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill to enforce Section 20, Article 6, of the Constitution.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered an amendment to the Railroad bill, providing that land might be purchased for stone, gravel, water, etc., and if no agreement could be made for the purchase, then to acquire by condemnation under any law of eminent domain.

The debate (which followed in the steps of that of yesterday) was participated in by Messrs. ALEXANDER, EPLER, UNDERWOOD, FULLER, VORIS, BUSH, and LANGLEY, developing, however, no new ideas.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 9; nays, 20.

Mr. CRAWFORD offered an amendment providing that roads shall not interfere with any water course, street, and highway, without restoring the same to its natural condition, and taking them in that condition. Adopted.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAVIGATION BILL.

A motion to suspend the rules to refer the Senate resolution relative to damming the lakes at the head of the Fox and Desplaines Rivers to a special committee, was lost.

ROADS AND CARTWAYS.

The bill relative to roads and cartways in counties not under township organization, was reported back with certain amendments, which were adopted.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

The bill to extend the powers of religious societies was reported back with the recommendation that it do not pass, as also one incorporating cemeteries. They were both laid on the table.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. CLOUD, of Morgan, presented a bill to provide for the creation of courts in cities and towns.

FIRST READING OF BILLS.

Several bills were read the first time.

THE REVENUE BILL

was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

All the sections relative to listing the receipts of insurance companies were stricken out, as was eminently proper.

The next section debated was the one relative to the listing of the property of telegraph companies. By it they are required to list their poles, wires, and personal property.

Mr. CAREY wanted to tax the shares, and also the real property.

Mr. SHORT opposed it. It was out of harmony with the principles of the bill.

Mr. BURLEY was also opposed to taxing shares, since only a few of the shares representing the value of the wires, &c., in Illinois were held in the State.

Mr. SHELDON agreed with that view.

Mr. SANFORD did not think there would be any lack of harmony in the bill if they made provision for taxing all shares of all incorporated companies.

Mr. ROOT opposed the idea of taxing shares which were simply evidence of one's right to a certain share in some property.

Mr. SANFORD wanted to know if certificates of stock did not represent capital.

Mr. ROOT thought not. It was the most unjust proposition that had yet been made—that of taxing shares, and also tangible property. It was mere robbery, and would drive capital from the State.

Mr. NORTH opposed the amendment. It was not like taxing promissory notes, for there one man held the note and another the property; but here the same man had the certificate and the property.

Mr. CAREY defended his proposition.

Mr. NEECE opposed the amendment. When they taxed the real and personal estate they had done all they could. The certificates were like deeds to land, and no assessor could find them.

Mr. SANFORD was not prepared to say that he would tax shares independent of their real property, but in the case of gas and other companies, their property was but a tithe of the value of the corporation. Certificates of stock represented property as much as a note did, and he saw no reason why it should not be taxed for what it was actually worth—at what he could sell it for in the market. If a certificate of stock was worth twice its face, why should not the holder pay a tax on the true value.

Mr. CARPENTER was surprised at such sentiments.

Mr. MOFFITT said against his better judgment they had decided to tax everything that had value. If so, and if they taxed promissory notes, they must be consistent and tax certificates. He should support the amendment to make the bill consistent, not because he thought it right. If the share was worth anything, they should tax it.

Mr. RICE, of Peoria, opposed the amendment.

Mr. ROBERTS wanted to tax shares when they produced dividends, as they did notes which produced interest.

Mr. SMITH, of Ogle, saw a difference between promissory notes and certificates of stock.

A message from the Governor, announcing the signing of the bill to protect farmers and gardeners, and the bill to prevent domestic animals from running at large, was received.

Mr. Carey's amendment was lost.

The section was adopted.

The next section regulates the method of listing the property of express companies.

Mr. MERRITT moved to amend by taxing them also on gross receipts. They made a good deal of money, and yet had very little property to be taxed on.

Mr. BURLEY thought it was impracticable to tax these gross receipts.

Mr. MERRITT said the Supreme Court had decided the question of power.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 18; noes, 20.

The section was adopted.

A message was received from the Governor, announcing the signing of the Temperance law.

The committee rose.

RESOLUTIONS.

An attempt to take up the resolution relative to damming the lakes at the head of the Fox and Desplaines Rivers failed.

A resolution was offered directing the Committee on Contingent Expenses to inquire into the expenses of committee rooms and clerks.

READING OF BILLS.

Several bills were read a first time, and quite a number were read a second time, and ordered to Committee of the Whole.

GROSS' STATUTES.

A bill was introduced and read a first time making Gross' statutes at large *prima facie* evidence in courts.

Adjourned.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The area of highest barometer will probably on Monday extend from Louisiana to Georgia, with clear weather in the Southern and Gulf States. The cold, northwest wind in the Middle and Eastern States will abate during the night, followed by clear and warmer weather on Monday, and a southeast wind, with cloudy weather, Monday night. An area of low barometer will extend southeastward to Indiana and the lower lakes, with a rising temperature and cloudy weather Monday afternoon. Warm southerly winds, with rain or snow, will prevail north of Michigan and Iowa. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf States.

ILLINOIS.

Completion of the Lock and Dam at Henry—Character of the Work.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 14.—Hon. C. E. Lippencott, State Auditor, leaves here to-night for Chicago, to attend to business appertaining to the Insurance Department of the State.

Hon. Virgil Hickox, one of the three Canal Commissioners, has furnished the *State Journal* to-morrow with interesting statistics regarding the lock and dam at Henry, from which I select the following:

The lock and dam at Henry, for the Illinois River, was fully completed on Thursday last, and the contractor was paid the balance due him at the State Treasurer's office on Saturday evening, amounting to the sum of $[illegible]. The total cost, including engineering and contingencies, has been $375,000; engineering and contingencies, $24,000.12. Total $400,000, just the sum appropriated for the work. The original estimate of the cost of the work made by Chief Engineer J. C. Jenne was a little over $[illegible]. Had the work been completed within the contract time, the 1st of September last, the entire cost would have been several hundred dollars less than Jenne's estimate, the expense of engineering [illegible]. The location of the lock and dam was made where there were twelve feet above low water, making the measurements difficult in the extreme; yet the result has showed that Mr. Jenne possesses extraordinary ability as an engineer in the construction of works for the improvement of water navigation. This lock at Henry is the largest and most complete of any on this continent. Twelve canal boats can be taken through at one lockage. The gates, four in number, are wonderfully ponderous in their dimensions, each gate being forty-three feet wide and twenty four feet high, and containing 25,000 feet of lumber and nearly ten tons of iron, and yet their construction and machinery are such that two men can handle them easily. There is some talk of inviting the General Assembly to view the work.

The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith in Session at Quincy—Traces of Missing City Treasurer Bloome.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 14.—The Grand Lodge of District No. 6 of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith met in this city to-day, and will continue in session three days. Delegates from seven States are in attendance, representing seventeen lodges, including five Chicago lodges. The exercises will conclude with a grand banquet and ball at the Opera House, on Tuesday night, for which preparations on a lavish scale are being made.

Captain Caleb Bloom, the missing City Treasurer, has been traced to Chicago, where on Thursday last he was paid by Walter Hall, commission merchant, a balance of some three thousand dollars due him. He informed Mr. Hall he was about to start for home, but since then he has not been heard from, and all trace has been lost. His friends are becoming more alarmed at his mysterious disappearance, as they claim there was no motive for flight.

The meeting last night in favor of the new temperance law, was a genuine popular demonstration, being composed not only of the advocates of temperance, but of many not heretofore identified with that movement. Among these were a number of well-known politicians, leaders in both parties. Addresses were made, and a series of resolutions adopted indorsing the bill, and pledging support in its faithful execution. If the question were submitted to a popular vote, it would unquestionably secure an overwhelming majority in this city, where the necessity of such a law has long been felt.

LOUISIANA.

Latest Condition of Affairs at New Orleans—Carter Proposes to Take Forcible Possession of the Legislative Hall—General Emery Declines to Interfere—Warmoth Orders Out the Entire Militia of the City.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—The city is very quiet, all resting after a week of excitement. There are but few on the streets, even about the Mechanics' Institute. Only a dozen sleepy, worn-out, miserable-looking Metropolitans can be seen. This is, probably, the calm before the storm.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Last night Speaker Carter addressed a long letter to General Emery regarding the condition of affairs in Washington. He stated that he proposed to appoint a sufficient number of sergeants-at-arms to take peaceable possession at the State House, to remove the armed force which greatly increases public disquiet, to seat all the members of the House, whether opposed to him or not. He promises that no violence shall be used against any member, nor indignities against the police now there by the Governor's orders, unless they resist the constituted authority. He will not, however, take such a step without having it distinctly understood, he said that this action is not riotous, nor will be considered so by the commanding General, as in conflict with the Federal authorities, and asks General Emery whether he will, by military force, prevent such action by the Speaker of the House for its reinstatement.

General Emery's reply is:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14, 1872.

To the Hon. G. W. Carter:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, which was handed me by your messenger last night after 11 o'clock. In reply to your communication I will state that in a contest between the Executive and the Legislature of the State, where it is difficult to decide which is right, I have recognized throughout the necessity in the interests of a Republican form of government of not siding against the Legislature, and the propriety of not interfering in its organization in any manner. I cannot, therefore, consistently give you the aid or advice asked. I will further state that I had decided not to bring the troops again into the city during the present imbroglio, unless ordered to do so by the United States Government, the parties having a right to a knowledge of this decision being duly informed some hours since.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. H. EMORY, Major General Commanding.

Emery addressed a similar communication to Warmoth, in consequence of which the Governor has ordered out the entire militia force of the city to-morrow.

Negro Troubles in Georgia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A Savannah special to the *Herald* says the negroes of McIntosh County, headed by G. G. Campbell, a negro official, are in a most excited condition, and, owing to their threatening attitude, the whites are arming and organizing for protection. The trouble with the negroes is apparently an act of the Legislature appointing white Commissioners to take charge of Campbell's official books and papers.

Telegraphic Brevities.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Friday night to rob the Great Falls, N. H., National Bank.

—Rev. J. B. Clark, who served as Colonel in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, died at Allegheny City on Saturday.

—The Right Rev. Bishop John McGill, for twenty-one years Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Virginia, died in Richmond, yesterday morning, aged 62 years.

—Cornwells & Co.'s large paper mill at Ypsilanti was completely burned on Saturday night about midnight. Loss, $100,000. Insurance not known.

—Yesterday morning a tenement house, corner of Salem and Stillman streets, Boston, was partially burned, and Mrs. Meelan, one of the occupants, smothered to death. Nine others were rendered insensible by smoke, but recovered.

—A cable despatch announces the death of Henry Boggs, a native of Halifax. He was a prominent merchant of London, and formerly of the firm of Cunard & Company; also Director of the Bank of British North America.

—A Montreal man offers to bet $2,000 on George Brown, of Halifax, against any single sculler who may compete with him, or, if the Halifax people don't raise the necessary money to accept the challenge of Fulton, of St. John, he will stake $2,000 on that race.

—Oliver Macy, Receiver of the Michigan Central Railroad, an old and faithful officer of that corporation, died suddenly yesterday, at Detroit. While at church, he was taken with a dizzy turn and compelled to leave. He rapidly grew worse, and died at 7:30 last evening, despite the utmost efforts of his physicians.

—Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, of the Second Presbyterian Church, Louisville, leading minister of the Southern wing of the Presbyterian Church, contracted the small-pox while passing through Cincinnati recently, and is so seriously ill that his physicians have little hope of his recovery.

—Mrs. Martens, wife of the Cleveland man who died a few days ago from *Trichina spiralis*, has also died from the same disease. A boy, aged 6, is in a critical condition. A girl, aged 4, it is believed, will recover. The case excites great interest among medical men, and a large number of physicians and scientific men have visited the sick family.

—A large meeting of citizens was held at the Court House in Terre Haute on Saturday night, to consider the question of raising $150,000 by taxation, to aid the construction of the Terre Haute & Southwestern Railroad. After considerable discussion, a resolution in favor of the proposed aid was passed with very little opposition.

—A Richmond, Va., special says the Joint Committee of the Legislature has agreed upon a bill repealing the present Funding act, and substituting a new system of funding the entire debt in coupon bonds, running ninety years, at 3 per cent interest the first thirty years, 4 for the next thirty years, and 5 for the last thirty years. A proposition is pending in the committee for the repudiation of a portion of the debt, one-third supposed to be due by West Virginia.

—The oilcloth factory of C. M. Baily, at Winthrop, Mass., took fire in the varnish room yesterday. The fire spread rapidly, and, before it could be checked, an adjoining mill and three dwelling houses were consumed. One of these contained six tenements. The loss will amount to near $50,000. It was feared that the fire would extend to the village, and word was sent to Boston for engines, but fortunately, before a train started, the fire was checked.

—A fire at Westfield, Ill., on Saturday morning burned a brick block containing the stores of Cash & Dawson and C. F. Knapp & Co. It originated from a defective flue, and had, when discovered, gotten so far under headway that it was impossible to save any of the goods of Cash & Dawson, in whose room it started. Their insurance had run out the week before, so they meet with a total loss. Most of Knapp & Co.'s goods were saved in a damaged condition. They were covered by insurance.

A Coalboat Crew Fasten Their Lines to a Railway Track and Upset a Passenger Train.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Saturday morning, about 7 o'clock, a singular accident occurred on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, near Jack's Run. The towboat Keystone, belonging to McCloskey & Co., and having in tow six or seven barges of coal, stopped in that vicinity early in the morning, and the boats were made fast to a telegraph post on the opposite side of the railroad track, the cable being drawn under the rails of both tracks. One of the barges got aground, and the tug, in attempting to get off, pulled the rails a considerable distance to one side. The Cleveland and Wheeling train, going west, came along a moment afterward, and the engine-tender, three passenger coaches, and two baggage cars were thrown from the track against the embankment on the opposite side, but no one sustained any injuries. The engine was soon got on the track again, the passengers put in the two remaining coaches and taken back to Allegheny City. The strain upon the lines had caused the displacement of one of the rails, the spikes having been pulled out. Had the train not checked, up the destruction of life and property would have been great. A number of trains were delayed by the accident.

Cost of Collecting the Customs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—An official Treasury communication shows the total number of persons employed in collection of Customs during the year ending June 30, 1871, to be 4,400, at a compensation of $[illegible]

Revenue cutter service	[illegible]
Expenses of collection	[illegible]
Erection of Custom-Houses	[illegible]
Repairs	[illegible]
Furniture	[illegible]
Distributive shares of fines, penalties, and forfeitures	[illegible]

Rent of buildings and rooms, $132,574, are included in expense of collection, as, also, $161,474 as compensation and expenses of fifty-three special agents. The number of persons employed in Boston is 507, at a compensation of $554,331. Employed in New York, 1,285; compensation, $1,811,631. Employed in Philadelphia, 349; compensation, $394,397. Employed in Baltimore, 229; compensation, $294,567. Employed in New Orleans, 304; compensation, $562,685. Employed in San Francisco, 209; compensation, $307,843.

Mrs. Mansfield.

New York Correspondence of the Boston Post.

That there is a fascination in Mrs. Mansfield's presence, none who have witnessed her demeanor and its effect in court can hesitate to assert, even if its source is a mystery. A flourish of her delicate lace handkerchief has been known to soften the heart of a Judge; a tear has melted a frigid examination; a toss of her jaunty jockey hat has been answered by a ripple of admiration throughout the court. But Mrs. Mansfield has in reality little beyond the freshness and vivacity of a youth not yet impaired to make up the sum of her true attractions. What is by courtesy styled *embonpoint*, might without exaggeration be denominated grossness; what is intended as a languishing glance from her truly rich eyes, a detractor might call a leer; while her ripe and mobile mouth has already a hard set to its lines which is cruel to see. What Mrs. Mansfield will be when years have expanded her already broad figure, flattened her sensuous face, and wiped out the brightness which now may pass for intellect, is too apparent in the woman as she now appears.

WASHINGTON.

Numerous Petitions from New Orleans, Calling for Government Intervention.

Substance of a Specie Payment Bill to be Introduced in the House To-day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPECIE PAYMENT BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Freeman Clarke will introduce a bill to-morrow, which is aimed to provide for a return to specie payment without a contraction of the currency. The first section provides that, after due notice, the President shall issue a proclamation providing for the redemption of legal tenders in coin at the various Sub-Treasuries of the United States. In the second section National Banks throughout the United States are required to redeem their notes in the city of New York, in lawful money. Banks not located in said city shall appoint some local National Bank there to act as its agent for the purpose of such redemption. The third section provides that National Banks shall continue to hold an amount of reserved funds as now required, in addition to contingent coin deposits, until a specified time, when such requirement shall cease. The fourth section provides for the organization of a Bank of Redemption in New York, and allows National Banks to hold stock in said bank to the amount of 1 per cent of their capital. By the fifth section, National Banks are exempt from tax on the average amount of deposits kept for redemption purposes. By the sixth section, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to keep $100,000,000 of coin on hand, as a provision for redeeming legal tenders. By the seventh section, the Secretary of the Treasury is allowed to use the proceeds of sales of bonds, under the pending bill, to redeem other outstanding bonds. By the eighth section, imposts are to be paid in coin.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

In case the Amnesty bill comes up in the Senate to-morrow, which depends entirely upon the arrival of Senator Robertson, who has charge of this measure, Mr. Sumner intends delivering a long speech upon his equal rights amendment thereto.

CHICAGO BILL.

General Logan will try and get the floor, to deliver his speech upon the bill legalizing the issue of quartermaster stores in Chicago.

AN ILLEGAL PROCEEDING.

General Spinner says, decidedly, that he did not assume to authorize the conversion of the Freedman's Bureau funds into bonds, and the use of the interest for any purpose whatever; that the transaction was illegal, and, even if the proceeds of the coupons had actually been used as claimed by Bullock, it was an act that required special authority from Congress.

DISHONEST DISBURSING OFFICERS SENTENCED.

Two late disbursing officers were sentenced yesterday. Kendiz, a former disbursing officer for the Washington Aqueduct, Jail, and Patent Office, was fined $14,000, the amount embezzled, and sent to jail for two years. Marden, late clerk in General Spinner's office, was fined $11,000, the amount taken, and imprisoned for one year. Kendiz, when asked by the Court whether he had anything to say, asserted that all of the money had gone into the hands of Clinton Rice, who used it to establish a paper called the *Law Times*. Rice is a lobbyman here.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

Senator Cameron tells his friends that, in his opinion, developments in New York Custom House investigations are of such a character that it will not do to ignore them any longer. It is believed that the President will shortly take very decided action in regard to all implicated by the evidence taken.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

James Brooks will return to-morrow and the Ways and Means Committee will be able to begin work. The division upon some features of the Committee's work is so nearly equal that it was necessary to await the return of Brooks before the policy upon some matters could be decided.

RESIGNED.

R. McPhail Smith, late United States District Attorney at Nashville, Tenn., has just voluntarily resigned. The irregularities which were noticed here in certain papers sent up from the lower Court, have been satisfactorily explained, and Mr. Smith retires with the full confidence of the Department of Justice.

CINCINNATI PENSION AGENT.

William E. Davis, Pension Agent at Cincinnati, is here on business connected with the nomination of General Browne as his successor.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NEW ORLEANS TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President continues to receive numerous telegrams from New Orleans, which, with those privately addressed to other parties, do not indicate the early termination of the political troubles. A resolution for the appointment of an investigation committee may be offered in the House of Representatives to-morrow. Some members of Congress express the opinion that a correct history of the troubles cannot be obtained unless such committee conduct their proceedings in New Orleans, and say that even if the troubles should end before the committee could reach there, the information officially obtained would be valuable in view of future legislation. It is known that President Grant is desirous of avoiding a declaration of martial law, and that it will not be resorted to unless from absolute necessity. He has privately said that it would be proper for Congress to take the initiative in measures looking toward pacification.

THE TARIFF REFORMERS.

The tariff reformers intend to continue presenting their petitions for tariff reform throughout the session, for another installment will be offered in the Senate to-morrow, including one, over twenty feet long, from Rochester, N. Y., headed by Judge Henry R. Selden. In all, there are 183 petitions, and the number of signers is about 13,000.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

A missionary meeting in behalf of the Indians was held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening, in the Congregational Church. President Grant and Vice President Colfax were on the platform, and a large number of Senators and Representatives were present. The church was crowded. Addresses were made by Hon. Felix R. Brunot, John V. Farwell, Edward S. Tobey, George H. Stuart, of the Indian Peace Commissioners, and Rev. S. B. Treat, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Where and When They Have Been Held.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Philadelphia is to have the next Republican National Convention. The Executive Committee at Washington yesterday decided unanimously in favor of calling the convention to meet in this city on the first Wednesday in June next.

It is noteworthy that the first Congressional caucus for the nomination of Presidential candidates, of which there is any record, is said to have been held here in the year 1800. Jefferson and Burr were then nominated. Again, the first political National Convention in the country met in this city in 1830. It was composed of Anti-Masons, but transacted no business beyond the adoption of a resolution providing for the convention of the same complexion which met in Baltimore in September, 1831, and nominated William Wirt for President, and Amos Ellmaker, of Philadelphia, for Vice President.

Philadelphia is also famous as the sitting place of the first Native American National Convention, held February 19, 1856, and of the first National Convention of the great Republican party which was destined utterly to crush the malevolent slave power, thereby saving the Union from destruction and forever abolishing human slavery within its boundaries. This convention assembled on the 17th of June, 1856, and nominated John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton. The convention called in 1866 to organize a new party in the interests of Andrew Johnson, also met in this city.

The only successful Presidential candidates of the old Whig party were nominated in Pennsylvania. Harrison was nominated at Harrisburg, December 4, 1839, and Taylor in Philadelphia, June 7, 1848.

Previous to 1831, the two parties—Federalist and Republican or Democratic—into which the nation was divided, left the selection of their candidates to Congressional caucuses. In December of that year a National Republican or Federalist Convention assembled in Baltimore, and unanimously nominated Henry Clay and John Sergeant for President and Vice President respectively.

In the May following a Democratic National Convention met in the same city, and formally placed in nomination Jackson and Van Buren. In May, 1835, the Democrats nominated Van Buren and Johnson at Baltimore. The Whigs held no National Convention that year. General Harrison, who was named by several State Conventions, received their votes in the Electoral College.

The year 1839 was signalized by the nomination of Harrison and Tyler at Harrisburg, December 4, by the Whigs, and of James G. Birney and F. J. Lemoyne by the Abolitionists, November 13, at Warsaw, N.Y. The Democrats named Van Buren at a National Convention held at Baltimore, May 5, 1840, but expressed no choice for Vice President. In 1844 the Whigs led off by a convention which met at Baltimore May 1, and placed in nomination Clay and Frelinghuysen. The Democrats, by a convention which assembled in the same city, May 27, put forward as their standard-bearers Polk and Dallas. In 1843, however, there was a National Convention of the Liberty Party at Buffalo, on August 30, which nominated James G. Birney and Thomas Morris.

The proceedings of the more recent conventions may be presumed to be familiar to most readers. In 1848 the Whig Convention met at Philadelphia, June 7; the Democratic at Baltimore, May 22; the Free-Soil Democratic Convention at Utica, N. Y., June 22, and again on the 9th of August following at Buffalo.

In 1852 the Whigs nominated at Baltimore, June 16; the Democrats, at the same place, June 1, and the Free-Soil Democracy at Pittsburg, August 11.

In 1856, the first Republican National Convention met in Philadelphia, June 17; the American National Convention in the same city, February 19; the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, June 2, and the last Whig National Convention at Baltimore, September 17.

In 1860 the Democrats held a convention at Charleston, April 13, which resulted in a split. The convention reassembled at Baltimore, June 18, and eventually each wing of the party placed candidates in nomination. The Republican Convention met at Chicago, May 16.

In 1864 the Republican Convention was held in June at Baltimore, and the Democratic in Chicago in August. In 1868 the Republicans nominated at Chicago in May, and the Democrats in New York in July.

FISK.

An Hour in the Erie Office.

"Eli Perkins" in the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Once, two years ago, I had occasion to spend an hour with Fisk in the Erie office, and a record of that hour I then wrote out.

The Colonel was being shaved as I entered, and his face was half covered with foaming lather. Just then some one came in and told him that the gentlemen in the office had made up a purse of $34 to be presented to little Peter, Fisk's favorite little office boy. "All right," said the Colonel, smiling, and wiping the lather from his face, "call in Peter."

In a moment little Peter entered with a shy look, and seemingly half frightened. "Well, Peter," said the Colonel, as he held the envelope with the money in one hand and the towel in the other, "what did you mean, sir, by absenting yourself from the Erie Office, the other day, when both Mr. Gould and I were away, leaving the whole mass of business on Mr. Rucker's shoulders?" Then he frowned fearfully, while Peter trembled from head to foot. "But, my boy," continued Fisk, "I will not blame you; there may be extenuating circumstances. Evil associates may have tempted you away. Here, Peter, take this (handing him $34), and henceforth let your life be one of rectitude—quiet rectitude, Peter. Behold me, Peter, and remember that evil communications are not always the best policy, but that honesty is worth two in the bush." As Peter went back to his place beside the outside door everybody laughed, and Fisk sat down again to have the other side of his face shaved.

Pretty quick in came a little dried-up old gentleman, with keen gray eyes surmounted by an overpowering Panama hat. The Erie Railway Office was then the old gentleman's almost daily *rendezvous*. Here he would sit for hours at a time, and peer out from under his broadbrim at the wonderful movements of Colonel Fisk. Cautious, because he could move but slowly, the venerable gentleman, who has made Wall street tremble, hitched up to the gold indicator, all the time keeping one eye on the quotations, and the other on the Colonel. As a feeler, he ventured to ask: "How is Lake Shore this morning, Colonel?" "Peter," said Fisk, with awful gravity, "communicate with the Great American Speculator and show him how they are dealing on the street!" The old man chuckled, Gould hid a smile while smoothing his jetty whiskers, and little Peter took hold of the running wire with Daniel Drew.

During my stay a journalist sent in his card. "All right," says the Colonel, "let him come in;" then turning to the gentleman of the press, and said: "Well, sir, what is the news?" "But, Mr. Fisk, I came here to get the news—" "Thunderation you did, hey! Well, I wish you would only tell as much here as you go right off and tell in the newspapers. I thought you would, I'd say, 'Here, Peter, [illegible] nickel reporter and let him talk.'" "You seem very busy to-day," remarked the reporter, resorting to the drawing-out process. "Yes," said Fisk smiling, "I'm trying to find out from all these papers where Gould gets money enough to pay his income tax. He never has any money—*fact, sir!* He even wanted to borrow of me to pay his income tax last summer, and I *lent him*, and that's gone too! This income business will be the ruination of Gould." Here the venerable Daniel Drew concealed a laugh, and Gould turned clear around, so that Fisk could only see the back of his head, while his eyes twinkled in enjoyment of the Colonel's fun.

There was a good deal of fuss, about that time, between the Erie and Central, on the reduction of fares, so the reporter asked: "What will be the end of putting down the railroad fares, Colonel?" "End? Why, we haven't begun yet. We intend to carry passengers through to Chicago, before we get through, two for a cent, and feed them on the way, and when old Van does the same, the public will go on his road just to spite him!" "Of course, the Erie is the back road," continued Fisk, in his Munchausen way. "It runs faster and smoother. When Judge Porter went up with me in the Directors' car, last winter, we passed 300 canal boats, about a *mile apart*, on the Delaware Hudson Canal. The train went so fast that the Judge came back and reported that he saw *one gigantic canal boat ten miles long!* Fact, sir! We went so fast the Judge couldn't see the gaps!" "Are the other railroads going to help you in the fight?" asked the reporter. "Why yes—and as fast as they are convinced that we are going to make a first-class fight, they say we will help you, but they want to see Vanderbilt tied fast first." Here the Colonel threw himself into his favorite attitude—leaning forward in his chair, with his elbows on his knees. Then, said he: "Do you know what these other half-scared railroad fellows remind me of?" "No, what?" "They put me in mind of the old Texas farmer whose neighbors had caught a noted cattle thief. After catching him, they tied him to a tree, hands and feet, and each one gave him a terrible cowhiding. When tired of walloping him, they left the poor thief tied to the tree, hand and foot. He remained tied up there a good while in great agony, till by-and-by he saw with delight a strange man coming along. 'Who are you?' said the kindly-looking stranger. 'I'm Bill Smith, and I've been whipped almost to death,' said the man in a pitiful tone. 'Ah, Bill Smith! and how could they whip you?' asked the sympathizing stranger. 'Why, don't you see, I'm tied?' 'What, tied tight?' asked the stranger, advancing to examine the ropes. 'Yes, tied tight, hands and feet, and I can't move a muscle,' said the thief, pitifully. 'Well, William, as you are tied tight, *I don't mind if I give you a few licks myself*,' for that horse you stole from me,' said the stranger, cutting a tremendous whip from a bunch of thorn bushes. Then he flogged him awhile, just as all these small railroad fellows would like to flog Vanderbilt when we once get him tied."

"How about Burt, and the British stockholders?" asked some one. "Damn a Britisher," said Fisk. "There is one people in the world whom I hate more than the Jews." "Who are they?" asked a bystander. "The English only, by thunder. I think if our Savior was to be crucified again the job would be let out cheaper in London than in Jerusalem!"

TWEED'S FRAUDULENT ELECTION.

Protest of the Committee of Seventy.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 11.

The Committee of Seventy has presented to the Senate a memorial remonstrating against allowing William M. Tweed to take his seat as Senator from the Fourth District, and asking that the seat be declared vacant and a new election ordered. The memorial states that the Fourth District is composed of the First Seven and the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, and that, with the exception of the Second and Fifth Wards, there were perpetrated, in the registration of voters and the canvass and return of votes, the grossest frauds in Tweed's interest. The memorial is based upon the affidavit of John I. Davenport, who states that he has investigated the manner in which the election was conducted. In the majority of the election districts of the several wards the challengers representing rival candidates were driven from the polls, or were arrested on groundless charges, in order that they might not check the nefarious practices of the adherents of Tweed. Repeating and fraudulent canvassing were practiced to a great extent. In the Second Election District of the Fourth Ward in which, according to the official canvass O'Donovan Rossa received 44 votes, 139 voters have made affidavits that they voted for him. In the Twelfth Election District a band of repeaters registered without leaving the room, 31 names. In the Thirteenth Election District about 130 names were placed on the registry books by an Inspector, no one barring any of these names appearing or applying for registration.

An Inspector of Election in the Sixth Ward who, until a very recent date, and since the exposure of the municipal frauds, held a position under William M. Tweed upon the water police at a monthly salary of $100, for which he rendered no service, a man whose principal, if not sole occupation is gambling, and who was appointed to the office of Inspector of Election by the Mayor of the city of New York—not only allowed men in gangs, and known to him to be repeaters, to vote, in the district in which he acted, upon scores of names not their own, but leaving his polling place in charge of a single Inspector, itself a violation of law, placed himself at the head of a gang of repeaters, eighteen in number, visited with them four adjoining districts, and, with the connivance of most of the Inspectors, caused these men to cast from 100 to 150 votes in each of the districts, and when the inspector found it impossible to look for names upon the registry, so fast were the votes of the gang offered, their leader practically took possession of the polling places by jumping behind the ballot-boxes, seizing one of the registers from which in rapid succession he called off the names thereon, received from his men votes on said names, and deposited the fraudulent votes in the ballot-boxes. By false counting and returning the votes canvassed, there were returned and declared, in the five districts of the Sixth Ward, for William M. Tweed, at least 800 more votes than were legally cast in the districts. The votes returned in four of the election districts for members of Congress, at the election one year prior, compare with the votes as returned this year for Senator for Tweed as follows:

Dist.	Cong. 1870.	Senate, 1871.	Voters.	Dist.	Cong. 1870.	Senate, 1871.	Voters.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	XIV.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
XII.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
XIII.	224	430	455	Total	614	1,455	1,310

The remonstrance concludes with the allegation that were it not for these and other frauds, Tweed would not have been declared elected.

Making Rooms Comfortable.

From the New York Evening Post.

There are a great many houses magnificently furnished, but comparatively few which succeed in combining comfort with splendor. Many of the most expensively-furnished rooms here are totally destitute of the latter essential, are surrendered to a cold, gaunt finery, exquisitely depressing. The most thoroughly comfortable room is a half library, half drawing-room. Let there be book-shelves to the height of five feet round the room. Cover the tops of the book-cases with marble, and place thereon plenty of china, which always looks cheerful. Let the walls be hung with pictures and prints. Put vases of flowers here and there. Let a small table with judiciously straddling legs, and a happy turn for recovering its balance when it gets knocks which will send an ordinary small table over, be forever in reach of an easy chair. Let the small table always carry after dusk an antique silver candlestick, of Queen Anne's or George the First's time, if possible,—modern plate is generally inferior to that from 1600 to 1750,—holding a huge wax candle. (We ask, parenthetically, why are candles so atrocious here? Oh! protection, protection, what blunders are committed in thy name.) Let every chair be low, the seat very long,—this, for men at least, gives rest,—and, whatever else you neglect, do not omit to have the hind legs of your chair shorter than those in front. Have foot-stools lurking in corners, not where they will be stumbled over. In winter let a glorious wood fire blaze on the hearth. Don't let your room be too tidy or too untidy. A writing table near a window. Good pens, sharp penknives, nice paper. Keep an eye on the thermometer. Allow no loud ticking clock in the room. Let a delightful, ingratiating-mannered dog—who, as William III. said of Godolphin, is never in the way and never out of the way, never commits a breach of canine decorum, and is ever ready to reciprocate caresses—lie on the soft, thick hearth rug. Fill this room with pleasant people as often as possible.

Here are a few hints for the reform of those chambers of ghastly splendor to which we have alluded, and which at present are as cheerful as the long gallery at the Chesney Wold.

The Arkansas Tragedy—Death of A. D. Lathrop.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Republican, Jan. 10.

One week from yesterday a terrible tragedy was enacted in this city, by which an erring woman was hurried into eternity in the space of five short minutes, a man in the full flush of young life was prostrated by a ball from a deadly weapon, and the prime motor attempted to take his own life. Our readers have had daily bulletins in regard to the condition of the would-be-suicide, and the second victim of his frenzy. This one, A. D. Lathrop, has received eminent medical attendance and care, and it was thought by his friends that he would eventually get well. The ball which penetrated his bowels, lodged near the spinal column, and was extracted on the 6th of this month, three days after the affair. Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock Lathrop, who had had one or two congestive chills, was observed by Captain Green, who was watching by his bedside, to bound in the bed and turn over on his left side. The Captain called assistance from the next room, but an investigation disclosed the fact that he was dead.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that A. D. Lathrop had come to his death at 1 o'clock, Jan. 9, 1872, by a ball from a pistol in the hands of Thomas Newcombe, on the morning of Jan. 2, 1872. Lathrop's remains will be taken by his father, to Hudson, New York, to-day. He was about 28 years old.

—The old "Pony" engine, which has done faithful service on the New York Central Railroad for twenty-nine years, is at last, "played out," and has been to Syracuse. It had become wheezy and rheumatic of late, and it is doubtful if it will pay for any further repairs. This is one of the original locomotives on that line, running at one time between Albany and Utica.

—The cannel coal from the new mine near Louisville is said to improve in quality at a distance of 11 feet. A great deal of gas escapes while distilling, and there are strong indications of oil.

—The lowest private tuition per month for pupils in Texas is not less than $[illegible] specie per capita, while the cost of educating each pupil attending the public schools in the Twenty-seventh Judicial District was only $1.50 currency for the month just closed. The citizens of Moffat and vicinity have subscribed $25,000 to ensure the location of the Texas University in that section, and $[illegible] more can be raised, if necessary.

"JUMBORE'S GREAT JUBILEE."

P. Gilmore's Circular to the Nations.

"P. G." furnishes to the *Atlantic* for January a highly official account of P. S. Gilmore's forthcoming International Peace Jubilee. Some of the features are thus stated:

"The Coliseum is to be so remarkable for height as for length and breadth. The pillars and things are to tower upward like Corps Velvet's famous stalk, and, if it is permitted to continue them aloft, I believe, until they run against the sky, or until an injunction for trespass is issued out by the Clerk of the Weather. Above the topmost pinnacle is to float, according to Gilmore's programme, 'the Banner of Universal Peace!' What sort of a bunting can banner is, I am not prepared to say; but, as it will doubtless hang so high as to be invisible, that doesn't matter much. From the Banner of Universal Peace downward, until the vicinity of the earth is reached, the flags of all nations, from Dan to Alaska, are to be ranged, in a bright, happy series, upon a grand international chord; the line made from Russian knouts, the mainsheet of the pirate Alabama, and the rope with which Jeff Davis should have been hung to that sour apple-tree.

"As one of the most interesting episodes of the Jubilee, emblematic of universal peace, the members of the Joint High Commission of Washington will, at high noon on the 17th of June, climb this cord and, from the topmost cross-trees, execute simultaneously the following hymn:

O say, can you see our noble Queen,
Long live the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed with a
God save the Queen!
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

"The scene will be rendered additionally impressive by the blowing up of eighteen buildings on Beacon street. The *tempo* will be given to the noble choristers by an electric apparatus attached to the leg of each Commissioner, and worked by Gilmore, several thousand feet below. It is evident that the Commission will then and there indicate, in a most signal manner, its claim to be called a Joint *High* Commission. Not even Wachtel himself ever sang so high as Messrs. Schenck, DeGrey, and others will then do.

"Another interesting performance will be the grand *feu de joie* of national melodies, by representative choirs and soloists from the various Kingdoms and Principalities of the earth. President Grant has been asked to play Yankee Doodle, with Horace Greeley to play second fiddle; O'Donovan Rossa will sing 'Pat Malloy' in behalf of the Senate and House of Representatives of the great Irish Republic; and a delegation of full-blooded Germans from Bremen (Cook County, Ill.) will sing 'Ich habe meine Strumpfe verloren,' with the Tyrolean [illegible] for an interlude.

"Perhaps the most [illegible] feature of all the performances at the Jubilee will be that emblematical of the recent Franco-Prussian war. Gilmore is to have, by special arrangement with Emperor William and M. Thiers, 10,000 French troops of the line, and an equal number of German infantry and artillery, to blaze away at each other, inside the Coliseum, with shotted cannon and muskets,—the chorus of 2,000 and orchestra of 1,000 uniting simultaneously in the 'Marseillaise' and 'Die Wacht am Rhein,' and reinforced for the occasion by 300 locomotives placed on the track of the grand elevated corridor of the Coliseum. The audience will be placed between the two contending armies, so that the movements of both may be watched with ease. Eight thousand hearses will be in waiting, so that any of the audience who are killed during the performance may be carried promptly to their hotels. It is believed that, aside from the thrilling interest which this performance will excite, especially to those under fire, it will enforce, in a most impressive manner, the beauties of peace. The troops, if any survive, will be treated to Cochituate water, and a look at Bunker Hill Monument, at the expense of the Commonwealth.

"For the purpose of irrigating the 10,000 school-ma'ams who participate in the choruses, Charles River will be turned directly through the Coliseum. The Jubilee will not, however, as a general rule, go by water. It will go by wind.

"To give additional *eclat* to the affair, it has been arranged to have the calendar for 1872 so altered that Christmas, Thanksgiving Day, and the Fourth of July shall all come within the week of the Jubilee. The Chicago Board of Trade has promised to pass a resolution to that effect."

News from Dr. Livingstone by Way of Kentucky.

New Liberty, Ky. (Jan. 7), Correspondence of the New York Sun.

I saw in the *Sun*, as I was coming from the West, some talk about the safety of Dr. Livingstone.

Now, I am about four months out from Africa. I was on Tanganyika Lake in July, and left Zanzibar on August 31. I was not in Ujiji, but was in Kaseh. I heard there that Dr. Livingstone had been forced to marry a negro wife, and, though in safety, was not allowed to leave. I came from Zanzibar on the Dutch steamer Mauritz, bound for Hong Kong, whence I came to San Francisco.

JOHN P. TANDY.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Special convocation this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, for work on the M. degree, at Union Park Lodge Hall, No. 551 West Lake-st. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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The following telegram is published for the information of those interested:

NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1872.

To Millar & Drew, 43 Wabash-av., Chicago:
Please announce in your papers that the Receiver of the New Amsterdam Insurance Co. has to-day declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent, and that information may be obtained [illegible] proofs of loss may properly be filed [illegible].

E. E. MEAD, Attorney.

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HEPWORTH'S RENUNCIATION.

How the Event is Viewed from a Universalist Standpoint.

The Retiring Clergyman's Course Regarded as Consistent.

Rev. Dr. Ryder Expresses His Disapproval of the "Liberal" Policy.

Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., pastor of St. Paul's Universalist Church in this city, yesterday morning preached a sermon on the recent renunciation by Rev. Mr. Hepworth of the doctrines of the Unitarian Church. The church, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court, was crowded with an attentive auditory, and great interest was manifested as to the manner in which this important theological event should be viewed from a Universalist standpoint. Dr. Ryder chose for his text Acts 4, 10:

Be it known unto you all, and to all the people of Israel, that by the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, whom ye crucified, whom God raised from the dead, even by Him doth this man stand here before you whole.

THE SERMON.

Dr. Ryder said: The retirement of Rev. Mr. Hepworth, of New York, from the Unitarian denomination is an event of special significance in the history of that body. Having occupied for some time a prominent place in the ministry of that sect in Boston, he was called to the pastorate of the Church of the Messiah in New York. It is a singular fact that the man he succeeded, Rev. Dr. Osgood, in leaving the pulpit of that same parish withdrew from the denomination altogether; and now Mr. Hepworth does the same. This circumstance, together with the acknowledged prominence of the two men, naturally attracts the attention of thoughtful persons, and leads one to inquire whether there is anything peculiar in that parish so that such changes are brought in the theological opinions of its ministers, or whether the explanation is to be found in influences outside of parish lines.

Mr. Hepworth is a preacher of acknowledged power, and has great personal popularity in Boston and New York. As is well known to all interested in church controversies, he has not been for some time in entire sympathy with the majority of his brethren in the question of church policy. Believing that it was necessary for the denomination to take a definite theological position, and to separate itself by such action from all forms of infidelity, he has on several occasions sought to influence his brethren to declare specifically their belief in the divine mission of Christ, and in the authority of the Bible as the Word of God. His counsel did not prevail. Many sympathized with him; many deeply regretted that such action could not be had; but the majority claimed that such action, if taken, would restrict the freedom of the denomination, and that they should thereby have a creed, to which they were stoutly opposed.

That no injustice may be done our Unitarian friends, it ought to be said that they place great emphasis upon this topic of liberty. In regard to the unity of God, and certain doctrines logically proceeding from this, the Unitarian body has been always united; but upon all other points of doctrine there has been the greatest diversity of opinion. There are very many Unitarian clergymen who preach distinctly the doctrine of the final restitution, but the denomination as such takes no position on the subject. So there are very many leading clergymen and laymen who regard the mission of Christ as supernatural, and his words as clothed with the power of the Divine utterance; but as a Church they affirm nothing on the subject, leaving each man to preach what he thinks about the mission of Christ, and the truth of the Bible, without being responsible to his brethren. To all claims of this class men like Mr. Hepworth would reply: Brethren, I respect liberty and freedom of speech as much as any one of you, but this union of ourselves in a Christian denomination assumes that we have made up our minds in reference to certain great principles, and, therefore, we have no occasion to discuss the soundness of them. It must be very proper for a debating society to consider whether God has spoken to his children in the person of His Son, and as to whether the Bible has or has not any special authority as a revelation from God; but for us who profess to be Christians, these topics ought not to be considered debatable. If we have any right to call ourselves Christians, our minds are settled upon these questions. And if settled, why not state the fact, so that all the world may know that we are not answerable for the criticisms made upon Christ and the Bible by those who profess the Unitarian name. There are persons preaching in professed Unitarian pulpits, who deny that Christ in any special sense had any divine mission whatever, and some of them even reject the resurrection of Christ, thus setting aside the only Christian law in which the doctrine of immortality is defended. These things, he would say, are a shame and a reproach to us; they not only greatly weaken our influence as a positive Christian force, but they indirectly at best give the weight of the Unitarian name to the encouragement of the most hurtful forms of infidelity.

Thus is the denomination divided, Mr. Hepworth having been largely regarded as a leader of the conservative party.

Satisfied, as I suppose, that his counsels would not prevail, and that the majority of his brethren were disposed to fraternize as before with what he considered infidelity, and that of the most open and unblushing character, he retires from the order altogether, preferring some position which will not thus compromise him, and which will be an unequivocal endorsement of his belief in Christ as the Savior of the world. And I am free to say that it seems to me that Mr. Hepworth, in this particular, is consistent. The issue involved is of the highest importance. If I believe that God has spoken to us in the Gospel of His Son, and that Jesus is the Mediator, through whom proceed spiritual blessings of the highest moment to all human souls, what theological or ecclesiastical fellowship have I with any one who denies that? We are as far apart as the poles; there is really no common ground for understanding upon which to accept the Christian name. I grant you, we both accept the doctrine of the Divine Unity, and so does the follower of Moses,—so do the Mohammedans. The doctrine of the Divine Unity is not distinctively a Church doctrine. The common ground upon which all Christians stand, and must forever stand, if they keep together, is not simply belief in God—but belief in Jesus Christ as the representative of God, in some sense speaking in the Father's name, and working by His authority.

There is nothing novel or strange in this position. The Christian Church has never occupied any other, and it is fair to suppose it never will.

Let us look at this subject historically for a few moments. The leading facts may be readily grouped in a brief statement: We go back to the Christian Era. The Jews are expecting a Messiah in fulfillment of prophecy. Jesus of Nazareth is born in Bethlehem of Judea. He is crucified in Jerusalem, and, as is alleged, soon after reappeared to his disciples, and gave them special instruction in reference to their work.

The followers of Jesus claimed that he was the Messiah of prophecy, and that God had raised him from the dead.

These claims of the Apostles some accepted, others did not. Some explained the exercise of miraculous power in one way, and some in another. Some conceded the fact of the resurrection; others declared that the friends of Jesus had themselves taken the body away. Almost every conceivable form of opposition and persecution assailed the disciples of Christ; but they pressed vigorously onward, and delivered their message in behalf of their crucified Lord wherever they found opportunity. This, then, was the issue in the days of the Apostles. The Apostles said that Jesus of Nazareth was the Messiah of prophecy; the majority of the Jews said he was not. The Apostles claimed that the crucified Savior had risen from the dead, and that he was both Lord and Christ; others denied these statements. Those who agreed with the Apostles in these fundamental positions in reference to the work and mission of Christ came generally to be known by the name of Christians—that name being first given them in Antioch. This, then, is clearly the issue before the Christian world today, as it was in the past century, and has been in all the centuries since. Are the claims set up by the Apostles correct? Is the New Testament account of the resurrection of Christ to be depended upon? Is Jesus the Messiah of prophecy? Was he literally raised from the dead, and is he now alive and in glory everlasting? Those who answer these questions in the affirmative are theoretically Christians; those who answer them in the negative are manifestly not Christians, however sound may be their opinions on many other subjects and excellent the quality of their lives.

Such I believe to be a correct historical outline of the real issue before the Christian world in regard to the office and work of Christ. Need I ask you in view of these facts where you ought to stand—need I ask myself where I ought to stand? Professing to be Christians, there is no opportunity for choice—the choice is made in the very profession we make.

We need all of us to guard against the tendency to form opinions as to what ought to be true in reference to God's dealings with men, and how the affairs of the universe generally ought to be conducted. If we make up our minds that the Personality of God is a mere intellectual conceit, that he is simply inexorable law, it will be natural for us to conclude that miracles are impossible, and that the mission of Christ, so far as it is a departure from what is defined as natural law, an absurdity. If we regard God as chiefly a Ruler, administrator of law, while conceding His Personality, it will be easy for us to accept the theory of endless banishment for non-conformity to law.

If, on the other hand, we magnify the goodness of God, and dwell chiefly upon the parental side of his Providences, there is danger that we shall forget the severity of his judgments, and put too little emphasis upon man's agency in the work of personal redemption. It is, therefore, a dangerous process of logic for any man to attempt to show outside of the source of direct proof, what kind of a being God ought to be, and how he ought to govern the world, for the result will probably be little more than the reflection of his own personal likes and dislikes. I suppose the Hottentot takes this in his rude notions of immortality, and the intelligent Greek does no more when he enthrones eternity with his ideas of the beautiful. If we have a revelation from God—if Christ is really the mediator between God and man—one explicit statement from his lips, as to the purpose of God in the creation of mankind, and as to man's condition in the spiritual world, is of more importance, or conclusive proof, than all mere human opinions on these subjects that have been expressed since the world began.

Let no one—not even the stranger—get a wrong impression from these words. We are no friend to long, elaborate creeds. I would have the largest liberty allowed on all topics of subordinate importance; our own denominational statement of faith is certainly very brief, but it is also very specific. No one can doubt on reading it as to what our belief is in reference to the Being of God, the divine mission of Christ as the Savior of the world, and the Bible as containing a revelation from God. But while I believe in liberty, and am willing to concede to all everything that Protestantism claims, viz., the right of private judgment in matters of faith, I do most earnestly maintain that there must be first of all the acceptance of something in common concerning which this freedom of judgment may be exercised. I know no Christianity of which Christ is not the central fact; and I would not remain in the fellowship of the Universalist denomination if I thought such fellowship compromised my position in this regard. I believe fully and entirely in Jesus of Nazareth as the Son of God. I believe that He in some special and important sense represents the Father to humanity, that He was literally the Word made flesh, which dwelt among us. I believe that this same Lord and Savior, in some way, in His death gave the world a pledge of the Divine Love, which love is the ground of an assurance that God will never leave us nor forsake us. And I believe also that this same Lord and Mediator, literally, and bodily rose from the dead, giving to mankind in this resurrection the authentic proof of the immortality of the race. So believing, I feel that I have a right to be in the Christian Church, and to work and pray for its prosperity. But how can I work and pray for that which denies and rejects these great doctrines? Intellectual liberty is a privilege, but intellectual honesty is a duty.

Nor would I apply the limits and bounds of my conviction to any other person. Are you an unbeliever? That is your privilege, however I may regard it as your misfortune. Are you a follower of Moses? That is a form of belief in which thousands have rejoiced. But I am not an unbeliever; I am not a follower of Moses; I am professedly a Christian, and therefore to that form of worship I owe my allegiance, however tolerant I may be toward those of other forms of worship. And furthermore, Christian friends, I am fully persuaded that the so-called Liberal Church will never become the effectual instrumentality in the hands of God, for the regeneration of the world, of which it seems to be capable, until it shall thoroughly purge itself of this stain of infidelity. There is a strong suspicion in the minds of thousands who are in large intellectual sympathy with the anti-orthodox form of belief, that there is a tendency in the so-called Liberal Churches to disbelief and to indifference in the great obligations of religion. No matter what excuse we can offer for any seeming justification of this criticism; no matter what ingenious apologies we may make for the ease with which solemn duties seem to loosen the hearts of many; the one answer, and the only one to be made, that will stand, is the recognized fact of our hearty acceptance of, and allegiance to, Christ, and an utter rejection of every form of belief that in any way changes His divine worship.

In the popular mind, Universalists and Unitarians are very closely united—the two denominations are often confounded as if they held, theologically, to about the same opinions. Hence the abandonment of the Liberal Church, as it is called by Mr. Hepworth, reflects somewhat unfavorably upon us as well as upon the religious body from which he has gone out. I must make no reference to our Unitarian friends here or elsewhere which is not kind and fraternal, but I consider it my privilege to say that I heartily disapprove of what they call their "liberal" policy, since I regard it as leading to a general distrust as to the healthfulness of the influence of advanced religious thought, and a virtual abandonment of the recognized dividing line between Christianity and Philosophy.

The Christian world may be viewed as divided into two great branches—the one symbolized by inquiry; the other by authority. We, as a religious body, are well out on the side of inquiry. We like to understand all we accept in the way of faith, and we are strongly inclined to exalt reason as the proper agent, by which we are to learn the truth. On the other hand, the Romish Church occupies the opposite extreme of authority, and urges her votaries trustingly to accept the faith which the Church teaches. The German revolution made a deep impression upon authority on religion, and asserted the right of private judgment, but the Church of Authority yields slowly. Nearly the entire continent of Europe is still nominally under its control, and this same Church is taking a very strong hold upon both England and America. It does not seem as if Protestantism would ever give way to Romanism, and yet it would be folly to close our eyes to the fact that Protestantism has not for some years won any new territory, while Romanism is steadily intrenching herself in every Protestant country. We may be certain that civilized society will have a religion of some kind—it will not rest on any mere philosophy. So, if the Church of Inquiry seem to lead to unbelief, and the practical rejection of God and Church, there will be a gradual abandonment of it, and in its place some form of worship will be put that shall better combine the two elements of inquiry and authority—faith in God, with intelligent belief. What the precise form of this worship may be it is needless to conjecture; but of one thing we may be reasonably certain, it will be a religion of some kind,—not scientific inquiry, nor learned unbelief,—but a form of worship in which God, Christ, revelation, and sanctification are the central truths.

The needs of the human soul are not of man's creating. Made in the divine image, we are endowed with a moral and spiritual nature, by which alone we are distinguished from the beasts that perish. God breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life, and he became a living soul. Between this living soul and the creator there is the most intimate relation. Man, in the higher conception of his manhood, cannot live without God. His dependence is therefore a natural, an essential dependence. Revelation from God to man is no afterthought; the coming of Christ was no scheme to remedy a defect, but existed in the divine councils from the beginning. Herein, I think, lies in part the weakness of the so-called Calvanistic, since it represents Christ in an artificial relation to mankind. That is to say, the plan for advancing man's highest good did not, in this view, at first include Christ, but, in consequence of man's fall, the Redeemer becomes necessary. This makes the office of Christ an afterthought—an "improvement" on the first plan. To our mind, this is far from the Bible's view of Christ. He is there represented as in total union with God and man. Christ was needed by human souls from the hour of the creation—a lamb slain from the foundation of the world. The body finds nutriment in the material world, the spirit can only find its nutriment in spiritual and eternal realities. These Christ supplies. His relation to man is therefore a natural relation, being literally the mediator between God and us. Let us not try to live without him. We shall find him the "bread of heaven," and his truth the "water of life." Already he has guided and comforted millions; he is ready to guide and sustain millions more.

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

New Suits in the Circuit Court—Action Against the West Division Railway by an Ejected Passenger—Trials in the Criminal Court.

CIRCUIT COURT.

An action of trespass was brought by Eugene Littig against the West Division Railway Company and William Eickel, in which the damages are laid at $20,000. The allegation is, that the man Eickel, as conductor, wrongfully put the plaintiff off a car, the result of which was that plaintiff was ruptured.

—Actions of assumpsit were commenced (among others): Jesse Whitehead v. Andrew S. Guthrie; demand, $5,000. James B. Storey v. Hugh Maher; demand, $3,000. Oscar L. American et al. (American and Smith) v. Joseph Rimpert; demand, $3,000.

—An action was brought against Harry Keyes in the interest of James Winter, minor, in which the damages are laid at $1,500. It is claimed that the party sued struck and prostrated the minor by the use of a slung shot.

—A writ of attachment issued against Joseph Goodman and Martin E. Hoard, at the suit of Charles F. Pierce & Co., who claim $2,000.

—Joseph Bickerton brought case against Chas. W. Perkins, claiming $2,000.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Stephen B. Williams and another against W. F. Wentworth, the demand being for $2,000.

—An action on the case was commenced by Samuel C. Roberts against the Michigan Central Railroad Company, in which the damages are laid at $4,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

John Collins was found guilty (under age) of the larceny of a piece of flannel, valued at $20, from Kellogg & Davis. He was remanded.

—Frank Gibbons pleaded guilty of the larceny of $100 in money from Donald M. Stevenson, and was sentenced for twenty days to the County Jail.

—George Phelps and William Burgess pleaded guilty of the larceny of a dollar's worth of old iron from the estate of Jacob Greenebaum, deceased. They were each sentenced for ten days to the County Jail.

COUNTY COURT.

Cornelius B. Hale was appointed guardian of Ettie L. Hale, under bonds of $2,000, and administratrix of the estate of Levi M. Mason under bonds of $4,000.

—Elijah K. Hubbard was appointed guardian of Thomas Ruddy and other Ruddy minors, under $3,000.

Shall the City Limits Be the Fire Limits?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I understand that the proposition before the Common Council is to prevent the erection of any more wooden buildings within the city limits, and also to prevent the removal of any wooden building hereafter, unless the same shall be taken beyond the city limits.

While I am in favor of reasonable Fire Limits, I am utterly opposed to such an act, of sweeping injustice to the West, and to part of the South and North Sides.

The largest proportion of wooden buildings already erected belong to workingmen, and are the result of their small savings for many years. Half or more of them are on leased lots. Those leases expire along from year to year. Meantime the poor renter has been struggling to pay for a little lot inside the city limits, and now finds himself confronted with a city ordinance which prevents the removal of his house, worth, perhaps, $800, $1,000, or even, it may be, $1,500, from his leased lot to the one he owns, or from this lot to one of cheaper lease; thus making his landlord dictator, who compels him to pay double price, or sell at half price.

Where is the alternative? The lessee has none; the landlord has it all his own way. Such legislation must drive them to poverty, and seek elsewhere more just municipal laws.

Ostensibly this movement is designed to protect the city against future loss and damage by fire. The very opposite will be its effect, except in the burnt district. Every one will remember the old wooden rookeries, operating during the Great Fire as tinder-boxes, stretching here and there, on the South side burnt district, between rows of splendid brick, iron, and marble buildings, destroying the only possible chance of stopping the fire.

If the Common Council had compelled the removal of these rookeries, one and all, before the city fell, their act though possibly unconstitutional in the eyes of critical carping politicians, would have saved the largest portion of the city. But by this ordinance they propose to prevent the removal of any and all wooden buildings until they rot down or burn down, or move them so far out that the cost of moving would eat the building up.

Men owning good, substantial wooden buildings, will not, if compelled to tear them down in order to build better ones of brick, sacrifice so great an outlay. The consequence is that our Common Council will, by such an ordinance, continue Chicago—outside the burnt district—a wooden city for half a century to come. P. W. GATES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.

Notice to Delinquent Tax-Payers.

The City Collector has been authorized to receive, *without interest*, all taxes and assessments which have been appealed, or where bonds have been filed for appeal to the Supreme Court; *provided*, that payment is made before the *1st of February next*. Upon a decision of the cases in favor of the city, the amount will be collected with interest and heavy costs. Parties desiring to clear their property from these liens, can now do so at a good advantage to themselves.

GEO. VON HOLLEN, City Collector.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13, 1872.

Custom-made Shoes for Ladies.

Ladies should wear custom-made shoes for the same reason that men do, viz: to secure comfort and greater length of service. J. G. Yunker, premium boot and shoe maker, formerly of No. 75 Dearborn street, but now at No. 303 Wabash avenue, with a branch at No. 203 West Randolph street, pays particular attention to ladies' wear.

Our City Belting Manufacturers.

Munson & Co., tanners and belting manufacturers, Nos. 14 and 16 West Randolph street, have received an order from Massachusetts for a driving-belt for an immense cotton factory.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Meeting of the Board of Inspectors on Saturday.

Election of Charles E. Felton, of Buffalo, as Superintendent.

Proposed Changes and Reforms in the Institution.

MEETING OF BRIDEWELL INSPECTORS.

The Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction held a called meeting on Saturday afternoon, at the new City Hall. Mayor Medill, Chairman of the Board, presided, and, with Messrs. C. G. Hammond and Louis Wahl, formed a quorum. Mr. John C. Haines was the only absent member. Mr. C. E. Felton, the newly-elected Superintendent of the House of Correction, was also present with the Board, for consultation.

Mr. Felton, having duly taken the oath prescribed, was, by resolution, instructed to take charge of the House of Correction from date.

In order to facilitate the transfer of the city's property from Mr. Mansur to Mr. Felton, the two gentlemen, with the assistance of Inspector Wahl, were authorized and instructed to make an appraisement or inventory of all the city property at the House of Correction.

A short statement of the financial condition of the fund for the support of the Bridewell shows that the whole expenses up to Jan. 1 (nine months) have been in the neighborhood of $19,000; that there remains about $12,000 for support of the institution up to April 1; and that the city is indebted to George Mansur about $8,000.

The applications and recommendations of a number of persons desirous of positions were presented, but not acted upon. Most persons do not seem to be aware that all subordinate positions in the Bridewell are, under the new law, to be filled by the nomination of the Superintendent and confirmation of the Board of Inspectors. Mr. Felton has availed himself of his privilege of nomination to bring with him a Keeper who is highly recommended by Mr. Brockway, and a Matron in whom he places confidence. As to the other positions, it is not to be expected that he will submit any nominations until he has had sufficient experience with his new subordinates to know whether he wishes any changes, and, if so, what ones.

On motion, Superintendent Felton was authorized to purchase all suitable and necessary material that Mr. Mansur may have on hand, and all other articles that he may need,—his action to be reported at the next meeting.

Inspector Wahl submitted his resignation as secretary of the Board, and Mr. Felton was elected to fill the position.

After some conversation as to the amount of bond required of the Superintendent, which is now $15,000, the Board adjourned to meet on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2 p. m. At this meeting, it is expected that Mr. Felton will submit some of his nominations.

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

As is well known, the name of Mr. Brockway, of Detroit, has been long used in connection with the Superintendency of the new Chicago House of Correction; and it was only with great reluctance that the effort to obtain his services was given up. During his first visit to this city, Mr. Brockway strongly recommended Mr. Felton, and, at each succeeding application to him, he has mentioned Mr. Felton as the best person he knew to whom to confide so important a trust as the care of 800 prisoners in the Bridewell is likely to be. When it became certain that Mr. Brockway would not come to Chicago, negotiations were opened with Mr. Felton, and they have resulted in his election to the position. Mr. Charles E. Felton, the new comer, has been for nine years in the Erie County Penitentiary, an institution bearing something the same relation to Buffalo that the Bridewell does to Chicago, though differing in several respects. Mr. Felton would be judged from his appearance to be anywhere from 30 to 40 years of age, and was a printer for several years before his induction into the prison business. He has been very successful in his Buffalo experience, and brings to his present field abundant experience, and apparently a large capacity for handling and training large bodies of convicts.

HOW HE HOLDS HIS POSITION.

The impression has prevailed, even among commonly well-informed men, that the nomination of a Superintendent has to be confirmed by the Council. The law (Section 7 of "An Act to establish Houses of Correction") says: "He shall be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Board of Inspectors." The only duty that the Council has is to fix the salary which the Superintendent shall have, and there certainly should be no difficulty in the present case, as he only asks for $3,000, and has no ambition to reach Brockway's mark of $8,000.

CHANGES AT THE BRIDEWELL.

The improvement to be inaugurated by the change of Superintendents is no small one. Under Mr. Mansur and the old law the Bridewell was simply a place for the confinement of persons who were sent to it by the city Police Courts in default of money wherewith to pay their fines. Mr. Mansur received a very small salary ($800 per year) for taking care of the city's property and all the other duties which he might have to perform. In addition to his duties as Superintendent, Mr. Mansur was also the contractor for the feeding of the prisoners confined. For this he received [illegible] cents per day for each person. The employes of the institution were all paid by the city, including a keeper, and five or six special policemen who are in reality jailers. The duty of Matron has been performed by a female convict, there being no provision for the payment of such assistance under the old regime.

Under Mr. Felton and the law of 1871 the duties of the Superintendent are much enlarged. "He shall have entire control and management of all its concerns subject to the authorities established by law," says the act on the subject, the "authorities" being of course in the Board of Inspectors.

It is, of course, the object of the Board of Inspectors to make the new Bridewell, as far as possible, a source of revenue, instead of expense, to the city. It is not expected that machinery and apparatus for utilizing the labor of convicts will at once be put in operation; but, within a short time, or as fast as may be practicable, this will be done. The first movement toward lessening expense will be in enclosing a portion of the sixty acres owned by the city with a high and thick board fence; the enclosure to be plowed and put into shape for the raising of vegetables of all kinds, for home use, or for sale in the city. The attempt ought to be a successful one, as the soil is a rich one, and labor is waiting for employment. Of the other projected schemes for improvement, it will be time enough to speak when they shall have shown their success or failure.

BEATEN AND ROBBED.

A Man Takes a Walk With a Comparative Stranger, and is Knocked Down and Fleeced of Nearly $1,000 in Greenbacks.

Mention was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE of the finding of a man, named Robert Adamson, on the corner of State and Washington streets, he having been beaten and robbed of several hundred dollars in greenbacks. The police were looking for him yesterday, but were unable to find him. It was ascertained that he had been boarding at No. 32 West Madison street, and that, on Saturday night, he indulged in several games of euchre with a man who also boarded at that place. While the game was in progress, and Adamson was under the influence of liquor, he displayed an express company's envelope full of money. At the conclusion of the game the two men went out "to take a walk." Yesterday morning Adamson's companion returned to the house, and, it is said, offered the landlady $500 if she would say nothing about his having played cards with Adamson. She refused, and would not allow the fellow to take his trunk away, which he wanted to do very badly. The landlady sent her little daughter to police headquarters for an officer, and one was sent over to arrest the man, but he had left previous to the officer's arrival. It is not known how much money Adamson had, but it must have been in the neighborhood of $1,000, or the man who took it would not have made such a munificent offer to have the fact of the theft kept secret.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Irish Literary Association.

The Irish Literary Association met yesterday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, the President, J. J. Fitzgibbon, in the chair, and W. C. McClure acted as Secretary. The President stated that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration measures that would tend to a complete reorganization of the society, and also to consider the propriety of giving a banquet and ball on St. Patrick's Day.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Finerty:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Irish Literary Association give their annual banquet and ball as heretofore on St. Patrick's Day.

The motion was unanimously carried. A Committee of General Arrangement was then appointed, as follows:

J. J. Fitzgibbon, Chairman; Hon. W. K. Sullivan, Hon. A. L. Morrison, Hon. A. Dixon, J. F. Goggin, John F. Finerty, [illegible], Captain Quirk, Colonel James Quirk, Captain Stretch, Jas. O'Neill, Frank Agnew, Dennis O'Connor, Wm. C. McClure, Anthony Sweeney, Wm. Fogerty, M. Scanlon, Jno. Maher, P. Flannigan, Captain John Harrington, J. J. Murphy, David McCarthy, D. D. Green, John F. Dunne.

On motion of Hon. W. K. Sullivan, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Finerty, McClure, and Fogerty, to confer with the proprietors of the leading hotels to make arrangements for the banquet. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place Sunday next at 2½ o'clock.

Dangerous Darkness.

It is expected that the South Side burnt district will be a dangerous place for walking during the night when cold weather sets in. That any evil disposed person can do as he pleases there,—knock down and rob people with impunity, and escape undetected,—is certain. There are but twelve policemen who travel in that portion of the city, or one to every seven blocks. The few gas lamps do not give light enough to see a yard ahead, and very frequently pedestrians run against one another. There ought to be fifty policemen in the burnt district, all night during the winter, or at least up to 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning to protect the passengers going to and from the depot at the foot of Lake street, and others who are obliged to go through the ruins to reach their homes. Two-thirds of the men on the Lake street squad are available for this work, as there will be nothing for them to do on the street crossings in a week or two.

Recent Fires.

The alarm from Box No. 341, at 8:25 yesterday morning, was false.

—Officer Clary, of Pinkerton's force, discovered fire in the store of Brookman & Dreshfield, No. 29 West Randolph street, early last evening, and notified the Tempest Hose Company. The flames were subdued before any damage had been done.

—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the machine shop of T. T. Prosser, No. 32 Henry street, but no material damage was done, as two policemen and several citizens squelched the flames immediately after they made their appearance. Hot ashes thrown between the boiler and the side of the building started the fire.

—The Mercury Indicator in the fire alarm telegraph office was [illegible] last night, or else wanted to wake up the firemen and let them enjoy a stroll through the snow-storm. He struck off Box No. [illegible], Clinton and Lake streets, but there was no fire in that vicinity, nor had the box been turned in by any one.

—Policeman Bothe, while travelling his beat late on Saturday night, discovered fire in the frame dwelling house No. 100 Blue Island avenue, owned and occupied by Ignatz Adler. The fire originated in a bedroom, from a defective chimney, and was put out by the officer before over $50 damage was done to the building and furniture; insured for $400 in the Phœnix.

Miscellaneous.

There will be a regular meeting of the Chicago Medical Society, at the office of Dr. Davis, No. 797 Wabash avenue, this evening. Every member should be present.

—The clothing store of S. L. Alexander, No. 439 Canal street, was broken into on Saturday night and robbed of $100 worth of clothing.

—A trunk containing $50 worth of lady's clothing was stolen from an express wagon standing in front of No. 744 State street, Saturday afternoon.

—Patrick Dwyer, of No. 574 Wentworth avenue, was knocked down near his residence, early yesterday morning, and robbed of $8.50—all the money he had.

—The Toledo *Blade* reports the birth of twins, under remarkable circumstances, on an emigrant train bound to Chicago, recently, one of the new comers being born in Indiana and the other in Michigan.

—Mrs. Prosser's boarding house, No. 394 State street, was visited on Saturday by a thief, who appropriated a lady's gold watch, a gold brooch, and a set of earrings.

—David A. Gage, City Treasurer, on Saturday paid to the City Comptroller the sum of $36,000, being on account of the interest on the city deposits. This makes over $100,000 paid in by Mr. Gage since his accession to office.

—A lad named John Kandis, whose parents reside at No. 899 South Canal street, was run over by a buggy, at the corner of Sixteenth and Canal streets, yesterday afternoon. He was not seriously hurt. Policeman No. 188 is said to be the man who was driving the horse.

—A stranger in the city, while hunting for a hotel, carpet-bag in hand, on Saturday evening, was met on the corner of Jefferson and Wright streets by three men, who assaulted and robbed him. They took his pocket-book, which contained $350, and the valise, the contents of which were worth $75. No arrests were made.

—A German named William Lees, while working in his yard, at 203 Ewing street, on Saturday afternoon, was shot in the side by some unknown person. A lad was seen in the neighborhood with a pistol in his hand, as he could not be found after Lees was wounded, it is thought the boy knows something about the shooting. Dr. Ravenhard, who was called in to attend Lees, pronounced the wound not dangerous.

—Four Norwegians, who said they were celebrating an old country custom, twenty days after Christmas, were arrested on Saturday night. All of them were dressed in women's clothing, and every one had his face blackened. The beer they drank, and the garments they had on materially interfered with locomotion, and hence they were locked up.

—A middle-aged man, who gave the name of John Shorts, was arrested, on Saturday, for attempting to sell a horse worth $200 for $30. He was taken over to the police headquarters and interrogated by Superintendent Kennedy, and acknowledged that he had stolen the animal from the stable of John Beck, near Joliet. He was locked up, and will have a hearing as soon as Mr. Beck reaches the city.

—The Coroner has not "sat on a body" for three days, and is becoming despondent. He has no reserve "corps" to supply the deficiency when business is dull, but will procure one before long if some person is not killed, murdered, or does not shoot or hang himself. If the South and West Side thieves could only be induced to have a pitched battle and beat each other to death, the Coroner would be happy, and the community much richer in wardrobes and money.

—Several hundred residents in the Eighteenth Ward, who are not in favor of the proposed extension of the fire limits, intend having a torch light procession this evening. They will march in a body to the Common Council, and demand the rejection of the fire ordinance and that the rights of the people of the North Side be respected. Alderman Carney will head the procession, carrying a banner on which will be inscribed, "Homes for the people. No barracks. No tenement houses. No fire limits." If the programme agreed upon is carried out, there will be a lively time in the Council Chamber this evening.

That Tariff-Petition to Congress.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in the daily papers, and by the petitions being circulated, that a movement is on foot for an act of Congress removing the tariff on all building material to be used in the *burnt district* until November, 1873. I purposely italicise the burnt district, because I wish particularly to call public attention to the manifest injustice of such a proposition, and ask that the petition be so altered or amended as to include the *city of Chicago*, instead of the burnt district merely.

Who is there living in Chicago that does not know that large numbers of our citizens, not to say a majority of losers by the fire, live and own property in the West, South, and North Divisions, outside of the burnt district? These men are so crippled by their losses, many hundreds of them, that, where they had good and expensive buildings on leased property in the burnt district, they are unable to rebuild on the same lot and with buildings equally expensive, and are, therefore, compelled to give up their lease, build on cheaper lots and at less cost of building *or retire from business altogether*. Their landlords, meantime, enriched by the high ground-rents paid them by these lessees, have not lost a dollar, are strong, and able, and rich, and can rebuild their property from their own resources, using material without tariff, getting the advantage of Government aid; while the real loser gets nothing, and is compelled, though the real loser, to pay a tax upon all the building materials, *because the cheaper lot is outside the burnt district*. I cannot believe so palpable a wrong, by an act so purely sectional as the one proposed, can pass Congress; nor can I believe that many of those who signed the petition in that shape, would have done so, had they given it the thought demanded by a case so important.

It has been urged that, if extended to the whole city, it may likely defeat the bill. My opinion is, that, if limited to the *burnt district*, it is far more certain to defeat the whole undertaking. Embrace the entire city, and you will have the support of the people outside of the burnt district in the senior limits, and you will arouse active opposition from a majority living outside, whether special losers by the fire or not.

INQUIRER.

Obituary.

COLONEL MAURICE MALONEY.

Maurice Maloney, the first Colonel of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Regiment, died at Green Bay, on the 8th inst., of apoplexy, aged 59 years. He came to this country from Ireland when he was 15 years old. During the Florida war he entered the army as a private, and received a commission as Second Lieutenant of the Fourth United States Infantry, Nov. 27, 1846; and in 1847, was made Captain by brevet. He served through the Mexican war, and, after the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, received a gold medal from citizens of New Orleans. After the Mexican war, he was stationed at Detroit, Mich., and then at Green Bay, Wis., where in 1851, he married a daughter of the late General Dickinson. From the latter point he was ordered to Oregon, where he remained for nine years. In 1861 he returned to Green Bay on a furlough, and, the Southern rebellion breaking out, he, under leave from the United States Government, accepted the Colonelcy of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry. His subsequent career is thus narrated by the Green Bay *Gazette*:

After serving with this regiment a few months, he was transferred to the command of the First Regulars, participating with his regiment in the siege of Vicksburg. The rank of Colonel by brevet was bestowed on him March 13, 1865. After the fall of Vicksburg he was ordered to New Orleans, where he remained five years, on provost duty. Thence he proceeded to Atlanta, on similar duty, and was assigned to the Sixteenth Infantry. Upon the consolidation of the army in 1869, Colonel Maloney was sent to Angel Island, in the Bay of San Francisco, taking charge of a recruiting depot. While at this place, during the year 1869, he received the injury which subsequently disabled him for duty, and which primarily was the cause of his death. Falling from the upper to the lower deck of a steamer, and receiving a terrible blow on the head, as well as injuring his spine, he was, upon his own application, retired Dec. 15, 1870. Since his retirement he has continued to reside in Green Bay. On the 24th of last month he fell and broke his leg and [illegible] compelled to be in one position, he was on Saturday morning last stricken with apoplexy, resulting from effects of the old injury, which, in his helpless condition, he could no longer battle against.

WILLIAM W. TODD.

Mr. William W. Todd died in New York a few days ago, aged 91 years. The New York *Express* gives the following particulars of his life:

When a boy he was in the employ of John Jacob Astor. When only 14 he was sent by Mr. Astor to Canada to buy furs. It was then a journey of three or four days to Montreal, and the journey had perils in proportion to its length. While with Mr. Astor he was sent over to Tammany Hall to sell bookstalls. The members of Tammany Society wore in their hats on certain occasions of Society the tails of deer, and from this the name of the Bucktail party was applied to their friends in the State, and generally to the party opposed to Mr. Clinton. In 1797, he retired from the service of Mr. Astor to enter that of Mr. John Duffie, whose daughter, Maria Caroline, he married in 1807. Mr. Todd took charge of the business of John Duffie in 1804, which was the first year he became a partner. He made it exclusively a business in salt, and this house is the only one in the city which has made salt the sole article of its merchandise. Mr. Todd served through all the war of 1812, and held the commission of Lieutenant Colonel, commanding the forces encamped at Harlem and upon the fortified heights around McGowan's Pass, then a range of hills overlooking the plains of Harlem, and now included in the Central Park. Mr. Todd was an active Democrat from early life, a member of the Tammany Society in support of Presidential candidates, one of the 13 Sachems for 25 years, and the Grand Sachem for one year. In 1822 he was a leader of the People's Party, a split from Tammany. Subsequently he was a warm personal and political friend of Henry Clay, but in 1844 declined the Whig nomination for State Senator. In addition to his regular business, Mr. Todd established a weekly line of packets to Baltimore, from 1815 to 1836. Mr. Todd was also Director of the Manhattan Company for 20 years continuously, and about the same time Director of the Howard Insurance Company. Mr. Todd was for 40 years a member of the Board of Trustees of the First Baptist Church in this city, served 18 years as its Secretary, and afterward as Chairman and Treasurer till 1869.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cleveland has twelve men whose combined wealth is estimated at $22,000,000.

—The Water Works property, at Rochester, N. Y., was recently sold at auction for $30,000.

—There is a house in Greenland, N. H., which was erected in 1638, fifteen years after the settlement of the State commenced.

—A gentleman at Austin, Texas, has succeeded in raising a fine head of cauliflower—a rare vegetable in that section.

—The announcement is made that thirteen women have applied for admission to the new school of journalism at Yale College.

—Blairsville, Pa., is the site selected by the Isabella Furnace Company for the erection of mammoth coke-works, to supply its furnaces at Sharpsburg.

—The latest style of dressing the hair is in raised rouleaux or puffs above the forehead, and smaller puffs and curls at the back. Coiffures for full dress are of long trailing branches of flowers and vines.

—At the recent strike of the telegraph clerks in England, ten ladies employed in an office also struck, and, what is more, they refused to go to work again unless their male companions were also reinstated.

—New York beau are horrified to learn that many of their lady friends designated with an asterisk those of their New Year's callers who drank too much wine. They whose names are on this black list will receive no more invitations.

—The Louisville *Commercial* announces a revival of the distilling interest. A new distillery in that city cost $100,000, and will make 90 barrels per day. Last week six sour-mash distilleries resumed work in Owen County.

—Hamilton's ambition is to become the Birmingham of Canada. Several of the leading citizens have formed a company to establish a tool manufactory on a large scale. It is expected that 340 hands will be employed when operations are commenced.

—A lady's diamond breastpin, estimated to be worth $500, is clamering for its rightful owner down at Augusta, Ga. It has been lost or stolen for six years, and wants to go home. It was found in the possession of the wife of a disorderly negro.

—The increase in the value of taxable property in Massachusetts for the year 1871 over the previous twelve months was $80,000,000. May 1, 1861, the total taxable property in the State was $861,547,583; and May 1, 1871, $1,497,331,656,—two-thirds of which increase is due to the solid progress of Boston.

—Among the remarkable events of 1871 will be recorded the production of the biggest gun ever manufactured in England. It is called the Woolwich Infant, and throws 700 lbs at a single discharge, and, when we consider that this is thrown in one mass, instead of being distributed among twenty balls, we may form some notion of the effects obtained.

—The splendid iron bridge which the New York & New Haven Railroad has been building over the Housatonic River, without doubt the finest American bridge east of the Mississippi River, was completed last week. The Hartford & New Haven Railroad recently built one at Windsor Locks, but the iron came from England, and there is no draw in it.

—Captain Baker argues that vultures see rather than smell, because he has known them to swoop at a piece of red flannel, mistaking it for the flayed carcass of an animal. When an animal was skinned, exposing the red surface, the vultures came much more promptly than while the skin was on. The Captain often shot elephants in high grass, and observed that the vultures did not find them for weeks.

—Every town has a cow of depraved moral character—a confirmed night-walker and thief. Weston, Mo., has just lost its principal four-legged malefactor, and the *Platform* devotes considerable space to the career of the deceased, saying that the old cow in her time robbed every farm wagon in the county, opened every gate in town, and that the stones that have been "bounced" on her venerable hide would pave five miles of turnpike.

—On the day of General Waterman's death, at Hartford, Conn., it is stated that a French clock in the house, which runs for 15 days, stopped at exactly the moment that General Waterman drew his last breath, and, more singular, it started again without being touched, 25 minutes later. The clock was wound up, and is of such a design that only two persons in the house can start it when stopped; and it is said that neither of them touched the clock during that time.

—"It was noticed by a somewhat close observer at the Executive Mansion yesterday," says a Washington paper of the 10th, "that of all the throng of ladies who called to pay their respects to Mrs. Grant, about the only one not dressed in silk, satin, or velvet, or all three combined, was Mrs. Thornton, wife of Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, who wore a dress of dark, soft, warm-looking material, suitable for winter wear."

—In a case against a New York insurance company which was tried in San Francisco lately, for the burning of a mill in Santa Clara County, California, the defence set up was that a clause in the policy provides that any suit on the same must be commenced within a year from the loss, which was not done. The point at issue was, whether the year commenced when the fire took place or at the time notice of the loss was given to the company. The Court held that the year commenced at the time notice was given, and the demurrer of the defendants was accordingly overruled.

—At Newberry, England, a gentleman recently made a wager of $5,000 that at 8 o'clock on a particular evening he would sit down to dinner in a well-woven, well-dyed, well-made suit of clothes, the wool of which formed the fleece on sheep's backs at 5 o'clock the same morning. Two sheep were shorn; the wool was washed, carded, stubbed, roved, spun, and woven; the cloth was scoured, fulled, tented, raised, sheared, dyed, and dressed; the garments were made. At 6:15 he sat down to a dinner at the head of his guests, in a complete damson-colored suit—thus winning his wager, with one hour and three-quarters to spare.

—The Hartford *Evening Post* says: "We are the happy recipients of a shingle which, we are told by an accompanying letter, possesses a historical interest, as being over 100 years old, and one that was not laid on the roof of the Farmington Church, which was finished in July, 1771, but was by mistake laid *under* the roof in the left of the church. The shingle appears to be bright and in good condition, except that there is a seasoning crack in it, and it is somewhat defaced by a written inscription. We shall not follow the custom of lawyers and 'hang out' this, our shingle, but shall preserve it reverently, and exhibit it for 10 cents a peep until the year 1971, when it will be donated to the next Farmington church. It is a good shingle."

—The Post Office attaches at Kingston, Ont., recently received an extra and very unusual mail contribution. After completing the business of the day, and as they were about leaving for home, a basket was found in the porch of the delivery room, which, upon being opened, revealed a *male* of the *genus homo*, awaiting distribution. It was neatly and comfortably enveloped in good clothing, and the basket also contained other *petite* garments for use. There was a dilemma for a time, nobody knew how to dispose of this part of their Post Office responsibilities, until the kind-hearted messenger settled the matter by shouldering the basket and taking it home, vowing that that part of the *mail* was his.

—Mr. Charles Lempriere writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* about what he saw in Virginia, thus: "With their houses burned, their cattle driven off, their fences destroyed, their black laborers all gone, all the white laborers migrated, the banks all broken, and all their money in Confederate bonds, what can the people do? I was a month in daily communication with one man, who had been educated as well as I had been. He had served as Aide-de-Camp thoughout the war. His house and property were utterly wasted. He had a small shanty for himself, wife, and boy, with one hunchback negro, who had refused to leave them. He worked as an oyster-dredger, cheerfully, and his wife taught lessons in French. She had kept her piano. I never heard one murmur from either. I saw hundreds of like cases."

—The new Territory of Ojibway, which it is proposed to set off in the northern part of Dakota, will contain about 74,000 square miles, being nearly one-half the present area of Dakota. The new Territory contains a large area of fertile and well-watered lands, but its inhabitants consist, as yet, almost entirely of Indians. It will be crossed midway, however, by the Northern Pacific Railroad, which will build up settlements and towns rapidly along its route. The existing white population of Dakota, numbering about 15,000, is concentrated chiefly in the southern part of the Territory, its capital, Yankton, being at the mouth of the James River; and a vast wilderness intervenes between these settlements and the country which will attract the attention of emigrants who follow the line of the new railroad.

—The Cleveland *Leader* has a philosophical article on runaway horses imported from the country, suggesting that a committee of unprejudiced citizens, who have not yet formed an opinion on the subject, and who would not let any insanity testimony prevent them from giving an impartial verdict, be authorized by the Mayor to visit each horse in the neighboring townships, taste their food, both coarse and chopped, and, by a careful analysis of the same, ascertain whether there is not some latent germ of deviltry contained therein which is developed by city atmosphere, thus causing the chronic runaway complaint so prevalent. It is possible that the cause can be traced to the great circulation of the New York *Ledger* in the country, the farmer or his boys, carelessly reading about the barn, have discussed the offer which Bonner makes for any nag that will beat Dexter's time. The old family horse, though knock-kneed, is still ambitious, and resolves to try for this purse and position, with the result already stated.

The Fisheries—The Season of 1871—Loss of Life and Property.

The Cape Ann *Advertiser* gives a review of the fishing season of 1871, and pronounces it a most disastrous one in respect to the loss of life and property. During the year a larger number of vessels were lost than in any previous year—being 20 in all, against 13 in 1870. The loss of life was also very large, and only exceeded by that of 1862, when 148 lives were lost—eight more than the present year. The total tonnage of the vessels lost this season is 1,605.96, and their value $94,600, insurance, $79,251. The heaviest losses have been in the Georges fishery—10 vessels and 76 lives having been sacrificed; 4 vessels and 28 lives have been lost in the bank fisheries; 1 vessel and 6 lives in the mackerel fishery; 1 vessel and 12 lives in the Greenland halibut fishery; 1 vessel in the herring fishery and 3 in the coasting business. Of those who were lost, 33 were known to be married, leaving 46 widows and 96 fatherless children.

From Provincetown, a more cheerful report is returned. During the past year, 79 vessels sailed from this port for the Grand Banks and other foreign fishing grounds, and returned without the loss of a single vessel, bringing 67,700 quintals of codfish, 2,000 quintals of halibut, and 1,595 barrels of fish oil. The business suffered a slight decrease, as compared with 1870.

The Newburyport mackerel catch last year falls short 1,000 barrels from that of 1870.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Reanimating the Hair.—When the hair ceases to draw from the scalp the natural lubricant, which is its sustenance, its vitality is, as it were, suspended, and if not promptly attended to, baldness will be the certain result. The one sure method of avoiding such a catastrophe, is to use Lyon's Kathairon, which, when well rubbed into the scalp, will speedily reanimate the hair and prevent it from falling out. Besides that, this inimitable resuscitant and strengthener of the hair nourishes and stimulates its young and tender fibers, removes all obstacles to their growth in the shape of dandruff and dirt, and ultimately produces a new crop of hair, stronger, glossier, and twice as abundant as the old. As a hair dressing, it is notably the most agreeable, refreshing and serviceable article ever placed upon a dressing-table.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the peer of hair preparations—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions.

MARRIED.

ISHAM—WILES—At Marengo, 10th inst., at the residence of Mr. Edward Harris, by Rev. J. H. Carpenter, Mr. Edward S. Isham, of Chicago, and Miss Gertrude C. Wiles, of Cleveland, O.

☞ Cleveland, Buffalo, and Milwaukee papers please copy.

NIBLO—PERCY—At the Johnston House, 125 West Madison street, on Tuesday evening, January 9, by the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Mr. John S. Niblo, of Chicago, and Miss Libbie W. Percy, daughter of Captain W. O. Percy, of Dover, Mass. No cards.

KAEHO—GLEN—January 5, by the Rev. Father Conway, Captain J. Kaeho and Miss Maggie A. Glen. No cards.

DIED.

COOLEY—On Sunday morning, Jan. 14, in this city, G. Cooley, of consumption, age, 71 years and 10 months.

Remains taken to Blue Island.

HOWELL—In Chicago, Jan. 13, 1872, Mrs. Elma Howell, age 72 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, G. S. Varney, 348 West Randolph street.

☞ Cincinnati and Cleaveland papers please copy.

BARNET—At 100 Newberry avenue, on the 13th inst., at 6 p. m., after 12 hours suffering—Agnes, youngest daughter of James and Isabella Barnet, aged 4 years and 6 months.

A little flower that bloomed awhile,
Then rested in her Savior's smile.

Funeral from the house to-day, 15th, at 1½ p. m., to Graceland. Friends invited.

☞ Dundee (Scotland) papers please copy.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION," by Colbert & Chamberlain, associate editors Chicago *Tribune*. Illustrated by Chapin & Gulick. Complete in one splendid octavo vol. of 528 printed pages, and 24 pages illustrations (embracing 38 engravings), 552 pages in all, with the fullest (16x18 inches) and most reliable map of Chicago published. Also, full accounts of the great Northwestern fires, and the other great fires of the world. *Be careful that you get hold of the right book.* Enclose, at once, 50 cents for outfit, and name territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE CITY and Northwest for Chamber's Encyclopædia and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 549 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future; with graphic scenes, incidents and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of The Chicago Tribune, with nearly 500 pages, and 60 illustrations. 20 copies of this book selling to one of any other published. In English or German; it is now ready for delivery. Send $1 for outfit and choice of territory. UNION PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY WITH OUR new article. Sample sent for 25c. MERRILL & CO., 230 Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $10 A DAY ARE BEING made by all canvassers, of either sex, with Linington's Conclusion. Needle Book and Portmonnaie one agent sells 36 in five hours; another, 72 in a day and a half; another, 144 in less than a day; another, 6 in one house, &c., &c. Everybody buys them at sight. Send 50 cents for sample and circular, or call at 63 West Monroe-st., Chicago. C. M. LININGTON.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS, OR small cottage, furnished for housekeeping, in a respectable locality. Address H 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE WEST SIDE, a small, good house for a gentleman and wife, no children. Located within [illegible] will pay $40 to $50 per month. Call or address 547 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, a small cottage [illegible] on Fullerton-av., North Side, in a respectable neighborhood. Address J. BAUER & CO., No. 270 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE FOR WHOLESALE tea and syrup trade; first floor and basement, or first floor, on Market-st., between Lake and Monroe-sts., or on Wabash or Michigan-avs., or on South Water-st., east of State, or on Lake Front north of Tremont House. Same to be occupied any time between now and the 15th of March, 1872. Address, stating location and terms, GROCER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS FOR housekeeping on the South Side. Rent moderate. Address THOS. KENDRICK, 194 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, a first-class well furnished house; or, would purchase an attractive establishment, with good sized lot. ROZET & ELLIS, 378 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD COTTAGE IN West Division of 6 to 8 rooms. Possession Feb. 1, 1872. Rent not to exceed $35 a month. Address 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD COTTAGES IN the South and West Divisions by A No. 1 tenants. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 385 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUCTION SALE—NEXT TUESDAY, AT 10 A. M., of some of the best fast and stylish horses, also 30 head of driving matched teams of heavy horses, also 3 lumber wagons. Bring in your stock if you want it sold to the highest bidder. W. A. RUSSELL, E. WALTON, 267 West Lake-st.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

HOUSE-BUILDING WANTED—BY REDDEN & Brown, Builders. Frame houses a specialty and built at the shortest notice and lowest terms. 150 West Lake-st.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 562 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CONTRACTS TO LAY BRICK. Fronts laid Philadelphia style. Call at or address 150 West Jackson-st., soon. THEOBALD & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—300 PAINTERS—ALL WANTING good wages this season will attend a meeting at 260 and 262 South Halsted-st. Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

WORK WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker who has her own sewing machine. Inquire or address 588 Wentworth-av.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to see our new corn-sheller; shells 8 bushels per hour. No charge for rights. KIMBALL & CO., 135 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING HOUSES AND stores for rent can have them rented and their rents collected by calling at the Real Estate and House Renting Agency of D. COLE & SON, 133 West Madison-st.

$5,000. I HAVE $5,000 TO INVEST IN A well established trade or light manufacturing business. Address C 88, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A. G. PARKER, PIANO BROKER—PARTIES having pianos to sell or rent will consult their interest by advising with me. Pianos put in order, kept in order, and rents collected; new pianos selected with great care from any maker. Twenty-two years' practical experience. Pianos tuned, tone regulated and repaired; satisfaction guaranteed. Please call or address care of J. Howard Foote's Music House, 9 South Halsted-st., Masonic Temple, corner of Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

A SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP if called for at once, at 343 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIANO OF FIRST-CLASS maker, as good as new, low for cash, or would take a horse and buggy in part payment. Apply at 270 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—30 NEW PIANOS, ALSO A LARGE assortment of pianos and organs for sale, by paying a part down and the balance in monthly payments. W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR INSIDE property—Hardware, stoves, house-furnishing goods, tinware, and tinners' tools, complete, all new, will be closed out in the next 30 days, at a bargain, at 196 and 198 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—300,000 A No. 1 MILWAUKEE brick, 400,000 good red bricks, and pressed brick of different varieties, at lowest market prices, at the BRICKMAKER'S AGENCY, 34 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO POLICIES, ONE IN Fireman's and one in Mutual Security of Chicago. Inquire of J. K. VAN DUZER, 237 South Halsted-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER OF TWENTY-sixth-st.—Pleasant rooms for gentleman and wife, and single gentlemen. Omnibuses pass the door.

WEBER HOUSE, 154 WEST LAKE-ST. GOOD board. House new; newly furnished. Terms reasonable. Transient, $2.00 per day. Day boarders wanted.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOME FANCY South Side improved property for desirable property in burnt district, North Side, between Huron and Superior-sts., east of Dearborn. Apply to A. P. MOORE, of Bliss, Moore & Co., opposite 236 and 237 Michigan-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SEVeral desirable vacant lots on West Madison-st. Also, several vacant lots for a term of years, on Twelfth-st., between Halsted and Blue Island-av. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURniture, carpets, stoves, and general household goods, will do well to apply to J. H. PIKE'S General Auction and Commission House, 751 West Lake-st. Auction sales at private houses.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES—THE COMplete knitter. Call and examine, or send stamp for circular and samples of work. BURBANK & WOODHEAD, General Agents, 73 South Halsted-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY [illegible] HILL, REAL ESTATE [illegible]: 25x100 feet Fine-st. [illegible] very cheap; 25x124 [illegible]; [illegible]; and a large number of lots in all parts of the city, at $300 each.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Dashiel, Garibaldi, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first-sts.; also, on Wentworth, Wallace, and Stewart-avs. Five years at 6 per cent. No advance in prices, though such lots must double in value. The railroad demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the prices of such lots. The old prices and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE CORNER Sheldon and Washington-sts.; all improvements; barn and lot 50x130 feet to alley east of park. House and lot, corner Jackson and Centre-av.; everything complete; lot 25x129 to alley. Elegant marble front, corner Sangamon and Van Buren-sts.; brick barn and lot 25x125; all paved. Brick house and lot, 330 Monroe-st. Easy terms. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF THE GERman House Association of Chicago, comprising lots 6, 7, and 8, Block 7, Newberry's addition to Chicago, 81 feet 10 inches front on North Wells-st. by 110 feet depth on Indiana-st., to an 14 feet alley, is hereby offered for sale, together with all the building material on said lots. Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday January 20, 1872, by Martin Schmeltz, Esq., first meat market stand on Desplaines-st. and West Randolph-st. The board reserves the right to reject all proposals. Terms about one-half cash.—By order of the Board of Directors, H. MARWEDELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot; house two story and basement, pressed brick; contains latest improvements; lot 37 feet, east front; altogether one of the pleasantest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 908 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 339 MITCHELL-st., lots on Blue Island-av., Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts., in Sampson & Greene's Addition. These lots are convenient to the street cars.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE—9 ROOMS; 584 West Monroe-st.; lot 20x125 feet; $4,000, $500 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURing purposes, large two-story frame building, with engine, boiler, shafting, belting, &c., now in operation. Long lease of lots. Apply at 731 State-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH THREE years' lease of ground, price $450, by B. W. ELLIS, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY, 100x200 FEET deep, near Chicago-av. A bargain. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MARKET-ST.—100 FEET RIVER front on Market, near Van Buren. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—52x100 FEET NORTHEAST CORNER of Lake and Green-sts. Nicolson pavement on both streets. Easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS—$150, $250—ONLY 4 MILES from the Court House; fine improvements making on new boulevard; take a ride and see them. Abstracts furnished with every lot. STOREY & GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PROPERTY—NOW IS the time to purchase. Before next spring lots will sell 40 per cent above present prices. Be wise in time, as the demand is increasing rapidly. The railroad facilities are just the thing desired—twelve trains per day, twenty minutes' time, and by commutation seven cents fare. W. R. WOODBURY, [illegible] South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—HOUSES, WITH large lots, ranging in price from $2,600 to $12,000. T. A. COSGROVE, Offices, Evanston and 165 West Washington-st., city.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—HOUSES, LOTS, and acre property. As I make Evanston real estate a specialty, I have, as heretofore, a large list of choice property for homes and investment. T. A. COSGROVE, Evanston, and 165 West Washington-st., city.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE LOTS CLOSE to Lincoln av. depot, in the midst of fine improvements, at $12 to $15 per front foot. Only a few lots left in this subdivision. Small amount down and balance in quarterly or monthly payments. T. A. COSGROVE, 165 West Washington-st., and Evanston.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—84 ACRES OF GROUND, FRONTING on Spring Lake, between Grand Haven and Fruitport, Mich. Eighteen acres in cultivation; 1,500 peach trees bearing; 300 grape vines bearing. Eighteen acres of good timber. A bed of superior clay underlies this land, 18 feet in depth, above the lake, with sufficient sand above the clay to make brick. This lake is navigable for vessels. Samples of clay and brick in my office. Address ISAAC R. HITT, 230 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property, 114 acres of land with good first-class dwelling, barn, outhouses, and tenement houses, in the city of Aurora, three-quarters of a mile from the depot. N. A. WILLIAMS, 3 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE (CASH CHEAP) or trade for Illinois or Iowa land, a good house and lot on Main-st., in city of Whitewater, Wis. Apply or address A. B. VAN VALKENBERGH, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN, A large three-story and basement stone building, suitable for heavy manufacturing, with foundry adjoining, in Dixon, Ill. Apply to J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A LOT OF 25 TO 40 FEET, FRONTing on Wabash-av., between Washington and Congress-sts. Give lowest price and terms. Owners only need apply. Address C 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—LOT, OR HOUSE AND lot, on West Side, between Halsted, Horne, Harrison, and Fulton-sts.; price not to exceed $4,000, (all cash if a bargain). Lot 25 to 30 feet front, full depth to alley, and title perfect. Address K 10, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Norman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 73 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash tenoner and moulding, shaping machines and mortising machines, 70 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 15 AND 17 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

ENGINE LATHES, ALL SIZES, IRON-PLANers, drill presses, bolt cutters, twist drills, belting, at the machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FARRAR SURFACERS, RESAWING MAchines, planer and matchers, wood lathes, at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S, 113 Fulton-st.

TOMPKINS' RESAWING MACHINE, THE only reliable machine in use at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Co., 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

WOOD & MANN'S PORTABLE ENGINE, BEST in use, Tompkins' Planer and Matcher, Sturtevant Moulding Machine, and Sash, Door, and Blind Machinery. Universal Wood Worker, Sturtevant Blowers, Greenwood's Stave and Heading Machinery, Engine Lathes, Iron Planer Drills, Chucks, Leather and Rubber Belting, Saws, Files, and all classes of wood and iron working machinery supplied at the ROCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURING CO., 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

WE HAVE ONE EXTRA-HEAVY DOUBLE cylinder planer and matcher made particularly for planing ship timber and other heavy work, will plane both sides 24-inch wide; will take in timber 8 to 9 inches in thickness and joint both sides; it is also convenient as a smaller machine for light work; turns out ceiling-boards 8-inch wide, 1-inch thick; weight about 10,000 lbs; will be sold cheap, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—OFFICE 12, NO. 56 CANAL-ST., CORner Washington; large light office, with use of stove. Very low. Inquire at 66 South Market-st.

TO RENT—STORE 486 WEST MADISON-ST.; suitable for any first-class business. Fixtures for sale. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NOS. 30 and 32 West Washington-st. In the building just finished corner of Canal. Inquire of T. SAWYER, 1028 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—THREE STORES ON STATE, NEAR Eighteenth-st.; will lease same for one or two years; take in exchange a $5 or $9 lot, improved or unimproved, in good neighborhood. Apply at 1174 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—46 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST. A handsome basement, new, suitable for barber shop. A. KIDDER.

TO RENT—A LARGE, LIGHT, NEW BASEment, suitable for wholesale or retail business or storage. 104 South Desplaines-st., near Madison-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS—part or both—in brick building, 20x80, on Canal-st. near Washington. Also, several good offices. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, new, first-class brick building, 43x100 feet, can be divided into two stores if desired, located at Nos. 134 and 136 East Monroe-st., near LaSalle-st., suitable for wholesale business. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, 122 Maxwell-st., second floor.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, FIRST FLOOR; ALSO desk for sale. Apply at 446 State-st.

TO RENT—175 NORTH DEARBORN-ST., NEAR Huron-st., 8 furnished rooms, with or without board. Reference required.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms at 179 West Randolph-st. Inquire on second flight of stairs, front room; gentlemen only.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, FULLY FURNISHED house on Indiana-av., with all modern conveniences; 8 rooms and bath-room. Apply to W. J. BARNEY, 304 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—DWELLING OF 12 ROOMS IN THE new marble block, corner of Halsted and Tyler-sts. All modern conveniences. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTed, with first-class board, in a private family, by gentleman and wife. References exchanged. Address V 86, Tribune office.

BOARD—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS FOR gentleman and wife and single gentleman, on first or second floor, with best of board. Address M R, 1089 Indiana-av.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child. For first-class accommodations a good price will be paid. West Side. References given and required. Address G, 13 South Carpenter-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY THE BEST. GROVER & BAKER'S NEW improved shuttle, lock stitch sewing machine; also, Grover & Baker's celebrated elastic stitch machines. Lower prices than any other first-class machine; more attachments and easy monthly payments. Salesroom 98 West Randolph-st., and 127 Eighteenth-st.

BUY NO MACHINE BEFORE EXAMINING the American Button-Hole, overseaming and sewing machine. The wonder of the age. Agents wanted. Office 184 South Halsted-st.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES for sale, payable in work or cash, at South Side Office, 127 Eighteenth-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. K. WILKINS, 23 South Desplaines-st., and 127 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, No. 141 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly installments, and sewing given in payment when required.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—3 OR 4 YOUNG men for the city and one for each town in the country, for an easy business paying $2 to $5 a day on $1 to $5 capital. Some are making $2 an hour. Z. RAY, 288 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 100 YOUNG MEN in the country to sell groceries by sample. Address UNION PURCHASING AGENCY, [illegible]

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, AT BIG PAY, men and women to sell everywhere, to families, articles used by all. D. STONER, 31 West Adams-st.

WANTED—50 GERMANS OR SCANDINAVians to husk corn, wages $1 per day and board till April; 30 choppers for Indiana and Michigan. Apply at Bank Employment Agency, House 2 Lindy Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR RAILROAD AND farm work. Gardeners. Men with wives. Cheap tickets sold South. No. 21 West Randolph-st., or 63 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR A NEW AND novel line of stationer's merchandise. Wanted goods for only worthy men. It will pay to call. JNO. B. BARRETT & CO., Bookbinders, 302 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 469 Fulton-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS—By a leading cutlery house, a capable, energetic salesman, acquainted with the trade throughout the Northwest. Address N. K. CO., Northfield, Conn.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN in the millinery business; those commanding a large trade; will receive liberal salary. Address with full name, particulars, etc. BUSINESS, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—WELL ACquainted with grocery business in Chicago; one who speaks French and English preferred and has good city references. Call at 237 South Halsted-st. J. K. VAN DUZER & BRO.

Trades.

WANTED—FOR GOOD BULLION EMBROIDerers at once; also two smart girls to learn. A. S. WADHAMS' Regalia House, 453 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD TAILORS ON CUSTOM coats. At 443 Archer-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a family of three; to the right one, a good permanent place will be given, and well paid. Call at once at No. 1480 Prairie av., near Thirty-second-st. H. W. ROCKINER.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK, WASHER and ironer. None need apply without good references. Swedish or Norwegian girl preferred; must speak English. 371 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK court or 8 Michigan av., capable help for families and boarding houses, in the city and country; two colored girls wanted.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, TO take the washing of a family at home. Regular employment every week. Call at 573 Wabash-av., side entrance.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—WOMEN TO MAKE SUMMER pants. None but experienced hands need apply. Steady work given. CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., corner Michigan-av. and Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION AS MANager, Superintendent of agricultural, mechanical, or railroad shops by a gentleman of experience both in the East and West. Will take an interest if business is satisfactory. For information address C. L. RICE & CO., corner of Canal and Harrison-sts.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A RELIABLE wholesale house by an experienced bookkeeper. For particulars address P. O. Box 94.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COPYING evenings at home. Address W. FULLER, care of Carrier No. 4, Chicago.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS stair builder. Address X 32, Tribune office. Best of references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL miller of long experience in merchant work or custom grinding. Address JOHN HAWLEY, Lodi, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DESIRABLE OYSTER AND LUNCH ROOM in complete running order for sale. Inquire at 78 West Randolph-st., basement.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND RESTAURANT, AT C. B. & Q. Passenger Depot, cor. of Indiana av. and 16th-st., both together or separate. A good bargain.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACturers—The entire business of the N. W. M. Co., for sale on the most favorable terms. 300 to 400 men are constantly employed, gross sales amounting to about $500,000 per annum, which business might be doubled if the company had ample credit. The undersigned, having devoted 30 years of his life entirely to its growth and having made all the property, and he desires, determined to retire, improve his real estate, and obtain the best business and health demand, leaving to his successors a business which he believes has no parallel in the country. For further information inquire of or address P. W. GATES, President, Office, 61 Canal-st., Chicago.

FROM 140 TO 640 ACRES OF COAL LAND FOR sale; part of the pay would be taken in city property. Apply immediately at 103 West Madison-st.

HOTEL FOR RENT AT LAKE FOREST—A splendid new hotel at Lake Forest, the most delightful suburban town in the West, and the favorite summer resort of residents of Chicago, from which it is distant 28 miles by Milwaukee Railroad. The hotel and grounds are on a finely wooded bluff 90 feet above the lake, of which they command an unequalled view. The building is elegantly furnished throughout, is warmed by steam, and is well supplied with bath rooms and water closets. In the ladies' parlor is a piano, and in the billiard hall two good tables. Gas and water are introduced into every room. The laundry has every convenience for the washing of the guests and the house. There is a good ice-house in which is stored 100 tons of ice. The barn is very complete and capable of accommodating 40 horses. It is not often that an opportunity occurs for securing such an unique establishment, and it will be rented on such terms as to make it desirable. The undersigned will take pleasure in making arrangements to show the property. S. LIND, 97 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

RARE CHANCE FOR A DRUGGIST—IN ORder to carry on the manufacturing business on a larger scale, we offer for sale one of the best and the oldest drug store in a flourishing city in Wisconsin; only $6,000 cash required, the balance in reasonable time. Inquire for particulars of Messrs. LORD, SMITH & CO.

SAMPLE ROOM, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, and centrally located, for sale. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to D. HAVERTY, 169 West Madison-st.

$400 WILL SECURE A HALF-INTEREST in a genteel business that will pay $100 a month per month. 159 West Washington-st., Room 1.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—A CLAIM OF $1,000 AGAINST THE Home Insurance Company. Parties in need apply, and but those wishing to purchase for cash. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 138 West Washington-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, in sums of $1,000 to $5,000, made by S. H. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 313 East Madison-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Gold bought. No. 97 West Madison-st. Rooms 1 and 2, formerly 133 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS AS MAY BE REquired on first-class real estate. Inquire of G. E. GLOVER, Cashier, 355 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE—SUMS from $1,000 to $5,000, and $5,000. FURNESS & ABBOTT, 30 South Clinton-st., and 451 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BORROW $10,000, AT A LIBeral rate of interest, with good security; the party making the loan to attend to the office business of the establishment, and to have the office charge of the finances. Address immediately, P 40, Tribune office.

WE HAVE IN HAND THE FOLLOWING sums to loan for non-residents, for a term of years on Chicago city improved real estate: $1,000, $2,000, $5,000, $6,000, and $8,000. Title must be perfect and complete abstract furnished. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 134 West Twelfth-st., between Clinton and Canal.

$2,200 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, in sums to suit. WALTER M. HOWLAND, 114 West Washington-st.

$4,500 PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGE wanted. FURNESS & ABBOTT, 30 South Clinton-st., and 451 Wabash-av.

$23,500 TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARMS for five years, at 10 per cent, in sums of about $5,000, $11,500, or altogether. Apply immediately to J. B. MURRAY, Odell, Ill.

$75,000 TO LEND ON ILLINOIS FARMS for five to ten years, in sums not less than $3,000—and larger sums preferred. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LOT—A FINE business rig (open buggy). Address R, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, SOUND, AND TRUE horse, 8 years old, and fit for all work, only $125. J. REDICAN, 116 Arnold-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—200 DUMP CARTS AND harnesses for the same, just the thing in the ruins or on crowded streets. At Government Goods Depot, Wentworth-av. and Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, JAN. 16, 15 head of working horses, at corner of Sixteenth and State-sts.

FOR SALE—1 TEAM OF DRAUGHT HORSES, with wagon and harness; also horse, buggy and harness, and one new set of double harness. Can be seen at barn rear of 182 South Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF first-class carriages, which we will sell for the next thirty days at less than the manufacturer's prices to make room for our spring stock. We are also manufacturing the celebrated [illegible] Pennoyer buggy for gentlemen's use, the best and strongest built. Carriages nicely refitted at 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—SOME FIRST-CLASS LIGHT EXpress wagons for city use at 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND BUGgy, at the GARDEN CITY CARRIAGE WORKS, 752 State-st.

IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE A BUGGY OR harness of any kind be sure to call at Chicago Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, 145 Michigan-av., Lake Front, and thereby save from 25 to 50 per cent.

WANTED—GOOD STAGE HORSES AT STAbles of the People's Omnibus and R. Co., cor. 12th and State-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

A STRAY COW IS ON MY PREMISES WHICH the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. JOHN NOBLE, Lake View.

ESTRAYED—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, AT about 7 o'clock, a small, dark brown horse, started south from corner Prairie-av. and Twenty-sixth-st.; had on a russet leather riding bridle; any one returning him to 831 Twenty-sixth-st. will be suitably rewarded. E. B. LORING.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, A SORREL horse, attached to a half spring box wagon; the horse has the left eye white, and a white stripe on his face. The finder will please return same to GEORGE ROSS & CO., 152 Michigan-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 281 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,500—A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, in excellent health, a good bookkeeper, and good salesman, wishes to connect himself with, and invest the amount, or more, if desired, in some established business in Chicago. Best of references. Address A B, Box 1498, Post Office, New York.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—AGENT OF SCHILLINGER PAVEment please call. WM. HUMSEN & CO., 10 Eddy & River-st.

NEW YORK.

Dividend Declared in the Case of the New Amsterdam Insurance Company.

Analysis of the Bank Statement---Daily Market Review.

Charles O'Conor Ready to Accept the Bail Offered for Connolly.

The Legality of Political Assessments to be Tested.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INSURANCE DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The first dividend of all the Fire Insurance Companies declared insolvent by reason of the Chicago fire was declared yesterday in the case of the New Amsterdam. The application was made to Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, by Mr. Casserly, the Receiver of the company, through his counsel, E. R. Meade. His Honor remarked, in passing upon the application, that it appeared entirely clear that it was better to distribute the assets of these insolvent companies among the needy creditors in Chicago than to keep the money locked up here, and ordered a dividend of 25 per cent in this case. Miller & Drew, of Chicago, will receive instructions which will enable Chicago people to collect dividends with facility.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The bank statement was favorable, which reflects the prevailing ease in the money market. The large gain in the deposits is owing to the accumulation here of National Bank notes. The net reserve of the banks now stands at $19,866,075 and the statement is made on rising averages. The following is a comparison of the averages of the past and preceding weeks:

LOANS.	
January 6	$272,704,400
January 13	275,253,200
Increase	$2,548,800
SPECIE.	
January 6	$28,820,600
January 13	27,982,900
Decrease	$837,700
CIRCULATION.	
January 6	$28,492,200
January 13	28,439,300
Decrease	$52,900
DEPOSITS.	
January 6	$205,828,200
January 13	214,824,000
Increase	$8,995,800
LEGAL TENDER.	
January 6	$40,058,800
January 13	43,699,000
Increase	$3,640,600

MONEY

lent as low as 4 per cent this afternoon, but, a short time before the close of bank hours, a good many borrowers, who were encouraged to wait until the last moment by the fact that for several days the lowest rates have been made at the close, were compelled to pay as high as 7 per cent, currency. The closing rates were 6 to 7 per cent, which may be called fair rates for the entire day, with the market easy.

GOLD

opened at 109¾, and closed at 109, with limited transactions. The rates paid for carrying were 3, 4, 5, 7, and 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were strong and higher. Central Pacific bonds at 101 to 101½, and Unions at 92½ to 92¾ for firsts; 84¼ to 83½ for land grants; 87½ to 88 for incomes, and 32½ to 32¾ for stock. The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $539,000, gold, on account of 5-20s redeemed, raising the total to $23,645,000, and $300,000 on account of January interest, making a total of $113,070,000 up to date.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Very little was done in foreign exchange, which was quoted at 109½ to 109¾ for prime 60-day sterling.

THE STOCK MARKET

continues strong, and, with the easier working of the money market, the commission houses report an increase of outside orders to buy, notwithstanding that prices are so high. At the close of the day the highest quotations of the day were made. The advance in the afternoon was from ¼ to ½ per cent. The most active stocks were Northwestern, Lake Shore, Wabash, Union Pacific, and New York Central.

BREADSTUFFS.

The demand for flour was limited, and prices were with difficulty sustained. The low and medium grades were offered quite freely. At the close the market was dull and heavy, but no lower. There was nothing doing in wheat, and prices were very uncertain in the absence of sales. The decline in Liverpool added to the easiness. Corn opened firmer, but with only a moderate demand, and closed tame at yesterday's prices. The speculative inquiry has abated.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOMS INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The Congressional Committee, this morning, received a note from the editor of the Bulletin, stating that he would have to be excused from testifying, as his information about the Custom House was received in professional confidence. He was excused.

A anonymous communication was received, setting forth that the writer had information of a telegram from ex-Collector Murphy to Secretary Robeson, relative to a member of Congress, which he said would injure both of these gentlemen, and asking for pay therefor. The communication was thrown away.

Deputy Collector Clark testified that in some instances it was the custom to make seizures, without orders from the Custom House, by subordinate officials. In 1869 it was arranged that no warrants should be issued without orders from the Collector. Subsequently this rule was violated, as in the case of Taylor. The informer received a quarter of the proceeds resulting from the prosecution. He knew of cases where a large sum was demanded as a compromise, and afterward a small sum accepted. Previous to Collector Grinnell's administration such cases were compromised without any legal affidavit, even where the merchant was guilty. The records of such are now in the Collector's office.

Senator Bayard. I move that these records be at once sent for.

Senator Howe. There is a statute prohibiting the publication of an informer's name; therefore I object.

Senator Bayard. Who told you so?

Senator Howe. Mr. Jayne, Treasury Agent, and Mr. Wakeman.

Senator Bayard. I thought so.

Mr. Howe said he was not sure there was such a law.

With regard to information respecting informers filed at the Collector's office, which Senator Casserly asked for, it was arranged, on Senator Howe intimating that there was, possibly, a law forbidding such disclosure, to hold over the order for such documents until Senator Howe has looked over the statute.

JUDGMENT AGAINST SAVINGS BANKS.

Formal judgment of dissolution was to-day entered, in the Supreme Court, against the Bowling Green and Guardian Savings Banks.

THE CASE OF CONNOLLY.

Charles O'Conor has signified his willingness to accept the bail offered for Connolly on their formal notification, without former objection. Connolly will not, however, place himself within the power of arrest until the whole matter is closed.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank continued to-day, the amount paid out being as large as on the first days of the panic. The trustees claim that should every one of their 13,000 depositors withdraw their deposits, the bank would still have a surplus left of $100,000.

TWEED'S PRINTING HOUSE.

Judge Barbour to-day vacated the injunction restraining the sale of the property of the New York Printing Company. Proceedings in bankruptcy have been commenced in the United States District Court against the Company by the executors of the will of the late James B. Taylor, who owned a fifth interest in the company, and an order to show cause why the company should not be adjudicated bankrupt was made to-day, by Judge Blatchford, returnable on Saturday next.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENT TO BE TESTED.

Daniel Shean, an ex-Custom House Inspector, yesterday commenced a suit against ex-Collector Murphy and Surveyor Cornell for $32, which sum he alleges, was illegally extorted from him as an assessment upon his salary. This is a test case, and if it is decided in favor of the plaintiff, about forty other like suits will be brought. It appears that the assessments upon officials in October last were general.

TAMMANY SACHEMS.

It is not probable that the Tammany Sachems will take any action upon the mandamus of Judge Barnard until February next, when an election to fill vacancies in the Sachems will take place.

MAYOR HALL.

It is now stated that Mayor Hall has determined not to return to his office.

STOKES.

The Times says that there is an improbable rumor afloat, to the effect that a number of lawyers who had been retained by the Erie Directory, and who went to Albany last evening, are sent to make arrangements for passing a bill through the Legislature which shall in some way influence the selection of the jury who will be empanneled to try Stokes, and that already a quarter of a million has been placed in the hands of these lawyers to further the end in view.

NEW YORK FINANCES.

The bill before the Legislature at Albany for the management of the finances of New York confers extraordinary powers on the Comptroller, and gives him authority never before bestowed on that officer.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

It is reported that the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer are investigating certain charges against George G. Barnard.

MISS MANSFIELD.

It is stated that Orrie Wood, the woman who introduced Miss Mansfield to the late James Fisk, Jr., asserts that the former was indicted on the evidence given by Miss Wood, to the effect that she heard Miss Mansfield declare that she was trying to make money out of Fisk.

THE CASE OF STOKES.

District Attorney Garvin to-day stated that he would ask an indictment, for the murder of James Fisk, next Monday or Tuesday.

THROWING KEROSENE.

[illegible] numerous complaints have been made to the police by ladies who have had their dresses spoiled by kerosene thrown upon them while upon the streets. The police have been endeavoring to discover the scoundrel, but until this evening they have been unsuccessful. The principal theatre of operations has been upon Broadway, although a few instances of outrage have occurred upon other avenues. To-night detectives stationed at the doors of the Olympic Theatre, discovered a man named James Curtis, with a can of kerosene throwing it upon the dresses of ladies as they were leaving that place of amusement. He was arrested, and will be tried on Monday.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A mass meeting of the supporters of Sir Charles Dilke in this city is announced for Jan. 30.

Count Von Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador, has gone to Berlin, to receive the Order of the Black Eagle.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A cable despatch says that the constituents of The O'Donoghue have requested him to resign his seat in Parliament, because of his opposition to the Home Rule movement.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The tenants of the Prince of Wales yesterday congratulated him on his recovery.

The Times says that the Americans, by the light of their experience in the cases of the steamers Florida, Hornet and Virginia, must see that the suppression of illegal equipments by England during the war was prodigiously difficult. It is hinted that the Fenian raids in Canada were not always so promptly or effectually checked.

Consul-General Badeau writes to the Times to correct an error in that journal, in stating that the late General Halleck captured Memphis and Fort Donelson.

The brig Jessie Lowe was boarded near Calais, France, on Thursday, by some French fishermen, and was found to be abandoned, although she was in good condition. It is expected that a mutiny occurred on board, that the Captain was murdered, and the crew left to escape. In consequence of nothing having been heard from the men, it is feared that they were drowned.

France.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Budget Committee of the Assembly is understood to be in favor of creating an annual sinking fund of 200,000,000 francs.

The Committee on Education will report in favor of allowing all persons properly qualified the right to teach in public and private schools.

Delegates from the principal commercial centres of France are coming to Paris to hold a meeting of remonstrance against the proposed duties on imports of raw material.

The Tariff bill submitted to the Assembly on yesterday imposes the following duties: On wool, 80 francs per 100 kilogrammes; cotton, 4 francs; resin, from 1½ to 7 francs; copper, 15 francs; cheese, from 15 to 18 francs; hops, 60 francs.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Cremer, who was on trial charged with shooting a Prussian spy at Dijon, has been acquitted.

The Assembly Committee on Army Reorganization has agreed to recommend the adoption of a rule that soldiers unable to read and write at the expiration of their terms of service shall remain in the army until they have acquired these accomplishments.

Gen. Cathlineau, late of the Pontifical army, arrived recently at Montpelier. His presence there provoked some hostile demonstrations. The timely interference of the authorities only prevented a riot.

Russia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A special from Washington says: "The Gortschakoff letter is regarded by high officers as a direct and open insult to the President and Secretary of State, and likely to lead to serious results. The country need not be surprised if Curtin, our Minister to Russia, is immediately ordered to demand his passports, and the Russian *Charge d' Affaires* here supplied with his, in order that he may take his departure from the United States."

West Indies.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—The Spanish man-of-war Tornado, which has lately been watching the steamer Virginia at Aspinwall, arrived to-day.

The Cuban Colonel Augustin Figuereda surrendered at Bayamo yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COMMITTEE WORK.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The House Committee on Appropriations will begin daily sessions on Monday.

IN ARREST.

Clapperton, Ex-Pension Agent at Fort Gibson, Arkansas, charged with participation in the Indian pension frauds, has arrived at New York, in charge of the officer sent West to arrest him. Hearing on the case is set for Monday.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE FINANCES.

Besides the subject of amnesty, the Democratic caucus on Tuesday will take into consideration the course to be pursued upon financial questions to come before Congress this session.

[To the Associated Press.]

CRIMINALS SENTENCED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Samuel B. Kendig, convicted of the embezzlement of Government funds in 1868, while he was Disbursing Officer of the Patent Office, was to-day sentenced to confinement in jail for 2 years, and to pay a fine of $10,000. F. A. Marder, late Treasury clerk, convicted of the embezzlement of Treasury funds, was sentenced to confinement in jail for 1 year, and to pay a fine of $12,000.

HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL HALLECK.

The War Department announces in general orders the death of General Halleck, and requires the usual official ceremonies to be paid in respect to his memory.

THE FLORIDA MATTER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A Washington special to the *Evening Mail* says: "Sworn statements in the Florida case have been received at the Navy Department. They were at once forwarded to the State Department, by order of the President. A demand will be at once made, in a manner which will admit of no evasion, for an explanation, apology, and full satisfaction. The attitude of this Government will be unyielding in defense of the assailed honor of our flag. Minister Roberts is perfectly aware of the feeling which prevails, and has undoubtedly notified his Government that there is no choice between an ample apology or war.

ILLINOIS.

Bills Approved by the Governor—New Incorporations — Insurance Statements Filed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 13.—The following bills were approved by the Governor and filed with the Secretary of State to-day:

Senate bill No. 298, "An act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Illinois." This law, not having the emergency clause, does not take effect until July 1.

Senate bill No. 76, "An act to prohibit domestic animals from running at large in this State." This act takes effect on October 1 next.

House bill No. 7, "An act for the protection of farmers, fruit-growers, vine-growers, and gardeners."

The following certificates of incorporation were also filed with the Secretary of State: Chicago Curtain Fixture Company, capital stock, $25,000, and Barnard & Lee Manufacturing Company, of Moline, capital stock, $120,000.

The following are the first and only insurance companies which have, up to this date, complied with the law and filed a statement of their business: Orient, of Hartford; National, of Hartford; Phœnix, of Hartford.

Raid on Houses of Prostitution—A New Secret Society—The Peoria Postmastership.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 13.—Chief of Police Gill has commenced pulling houses of ill-fame, swooping down on two of them last night with his force, and arraigning the inmates in the Police Court this morning. The city authorities are determined to drive these institutions from the city, in which determination they are sustained by all good citizens.

A new secret society, known as the Independent Order of Good Fellows, has been organized in this city. Its plan is similar to that of the Odd Fellows, and combines a kind of mutual insurance association with the other features.

General D. W. Magee has been confirmed Postmaster for another term. A well-laid plan was made for ousting him, but it was a failure.

Mysterious Disappearance.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 13.—Caleb Bloom, City Treasurer, and also bookkeeper of the First National Bank, has been missing for several days, and all efforts to discover his whereabouts have failed. It is believed he is in Chicago. As yet no cause is known for his sudden absence.

The Liquor Question at LaSalle and Aurora.

LASALLE, Ill., Jan. 13.—The Common Council of the city of LaSalle last year fixed the price of liquor licenses at at $150 each. At the first meeting of the Board elected last fall the price was reduced to $50. On Tuesday evening last the same Board passed a resolution declaring that the liquor-sellers who had paid the hundred dollars should be refunded *pro rata*, and that such as had not paid the full price should have the benefit of a *pro rata* abatement. But on last evening the Board resolved to rescind the resolution promising to refund.

AURORA, Ill., Jan. 13.—The case of the city of Aurora against the liquor-sellers of said city has been tried, on a change of *venue* from Kane County, before Judge Murphy, at Woodstock, McHenry County, this week, on the question of the saloon-keepers selling liquor in defiance of an injunction, issued by Judge McRoberts, restraining them from so doing without first procuring a license. The liquor-sellers, through their counsel, plead guilty to violating the injunction, whereupon the Judge issued an attachment for each violation of the law, subject to $100 bail, which was, of course, promptly tendered, and the saloon-keepers continue to sell. Concerning the legality of the injunction, the Judge reserves his decision until the opening of the March term of court. By the time this decision is rendered the liquor-sellers expect to so change the complexion of the Common Council, by electing another set of Aldermen, as to procure licenses at a lower rate than the present Council have attempted to charge.

Marine Disaster.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13.—It is now considered tolerably certain that the scow Almira was wrecked in the terrible gale of December 2, on her way from Claybank, near Ahnepee, Wis., to Racine, with a cargo of lumber. She was last seen on the afternoon of December 2, headed south. That night the wind changed, and blew a perfect gale, and the mercury fell to 12 degrees below zero. The following are the names of the Captain and crew: Captain, Michael Connor, Milwaukee; mate, Lawrence Connor, the Captain's son; crew, A. Maifey, Edward Stewart, Milwaukee; Patrick Regan, Racine; cook, Frank Smith.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—In the Wharton case, to-day, a large number of witnesses testified to the excellent reputation of the prisoner.

The counsel for the defence announced the evidence on their part closed.

Dr. Nathan R. Smith was called and sworn for the State. Has resided in Baltimore forty-three years, and practiced medicine for fifty-three. He was for two years a Professor in Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. Witness said that he had read and heard read hypothetical cases, and, according to his judgment, the death of General Ketchum arose from no natural cause. His death did not result from cerebro-spinal meningitis. Witness was familiar with the disease. In his cross-examination Dr. Smith said he had seen cases of meningitis in Baltimore during the past year; they were not uncommon. In reply to a question as to prescriptions of gelseminum and chloral to General Ketchum by Dr. Williams, on the day of his death, Dr. Smith said that from what he had heard of the symptoms of the disease he regarded these remedies as depressing and inappropriate, and not such as he would have prescribed; but he thought the patient was in a dying condition when these prescriptions were taken.

Dr. George W. Benson had heard of a hypothetical case, and in his judgement death resulted from no natural cause—not from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The Court then adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

Continued Political Excitement at New Orleans—Speech by Governor Warmoth—A Threat by General Emory.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—The announcement yesterday that Carter and his adherents would demand admission to the Mechanic's Institute this morning caused intense excitement. Before 10 o'clock a concentration of Metropolitans and the militia had been effected; two lines, one of Metropolitans and the other of militia, had been thrown across Dryades street, each side of the State House, inside of which some 200 had been placed. There was evident uneasiness among the State officials, indicated by restlessness and blanched faces, showing that they regarded the situation as momentous. A crowd gathered about the intersection of Dryades street with Canal as early as 10 o'clock, and continued to increase until 12, by which time it extended several squares. At 12, Colonel Carter, at the head of his friends, came up Canal street to Dryades, where they halted, and sent into the House a committee, consisting of Messrs. Moncure, Lynch and Geddes, members of the House. They were not admitted to the floor of the House. Instructions were given to the door-keeper to admit Messrs. Moncure and Geddes as members, but not to admit Mr. Lynch. The House, finally, after some consultation among the members, refused to receive them as a committee from the Carter faction, or to receive any communication from Mr. Carter, whom they did not recognize as the Speaker, nor a member. The Committee then returned to their friends, who were waiting on Canal street, the result of their interview. Instructions had been given to admit Carter and all members to the building, but it was stated by the Governor's friends that the Carterites would not be allowed on the floor of the house. The Carterites further demanded the removal of the Metropolitans from the State House, which was also refused. They then retired to the building No. 2007 Canal street, stating that they would meet and adjourn from day to day until their rights could be obtained. About 3,000 persons assembled in front of the Carterites' place, and a speech is being made. The Metropolitans and militia, in strong force, armed as infantry, still occupy Dryades street and the buildings adjacent to the Mechanics' Institute. When Carter's demands were refused, many persons shouted, "Let's go on, anyhow." Colonel Carter advised against such action.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Evening.—There were two Committees from the Carter faction to the Mechanics' Institute to-day,—one to the House, the other to the Governor. The one to the Governor handed in a communication as follows:

To His Excellency, H. C. Warmoth:

SIR: That the citizens and their representatives in the legally-constituted House of Representatives may have free access to the halls of the House of Representatives, and be enabled to legislate freely and without intimidation or molestation from armed men, we, as a Committee of said House, in behalf of the same and of all members of the Legislature, respectfully demand that the police be removed from the building and its environs, we pledging ourselves to countenance no violence, nor any act that would make necessary the presence of the police.

Respectfully, Harry H. Stearm, J. Henri Burch, James B. Wands, Committee.

Governor Warmoth replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: In reply, I have to state, at the request of at least fifty-seven member of the House of Representatives and seventeen members of the Senate, with Lieutenant Governor Pinchback in their lead, that I have only taken such measures as will protect the Capitol and members of the Assembly from insult and injury. The members of the police and the troops are only for the purpose of protection, for protecting the members of the Legislature, and I have this morning sent General Herron to you to say that the members who have been expelled will be allowed to peaceably enter the House as citizens. I positively decline to remove the troops and police, as at any moment there might be a conflict and some members and some of the people might get killed. I only keep them for the purpose of preserving the peace, and so decline to remove them.

When the Committee to the Governor returned to the Cosmopolitan Club Room, in Canal street, the temporary headquarters of the Carterites, with the Governor's reply, Mr. Moncure, speaking from the balcony, said:

The Speaker of our House of Representative has been refused admission, and the Governor has refused to remove the police. We have adjourned until Monday.

Carter, being loudly called for, made a speech, in the course of which he said: "I will see General Emory. I will lay the matter before him, and if he approves, I will appoint from the citizens a sufficient number of Sergeants-at-Arms to seat the members."

An extra *Republican* gives further proceedings, as follows:

In pursuance of this resolution of the leader of the disorderly crowd, a rush was immediately made for General Emory's headquarters, in Camp street. The street and sidewalks were densely packed with the surging mass of shouters. Loud calls were made for General Emory, who presented himself at the door and wanted to know what they wanted. Some one in the crowd cried out, "We want martial law, General." To which he replied: "God d—n you, I'll give you martial law with grape and canister if you don't get away from here!" He was then called upon for a speech, but, looking very cross, said: "I have no speech to make. I have nothing to say to you, nor do I want to hold any communication whatever with such a mob. If you wish to communicate with me, you will have to do it in a different manner, through some deputation. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves to come here with such a crowd to make the demand."

Some one, apparently a ring-leader, then addressed the crowd, and advised that, as they could not get anything out of that old fellow, they had better get away.

[NOTE.—The report about General Herron going to Carter with a proposition of compromise, Marshall Packard states is untrue.]

In the Eighth District Court, on the injunction against the Carterites, counsel for the State submitted a rule of *nisi*, upon a written brief, which the Court stated would be passed upon, when the case would come up on its merits. The Carterites were not represented.

United States troops were under arms on Esplanade street during the day.

Petition of the Carter Faction—Mayor Flanders to be Removed—Governor Warmoth to General Emory.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—The Carterite Committee to the House this morning presented the following:

Hon. Mr. Brewster, Chairman:

SIR: The late revolutionary proceedings of certain members of the Legislature have excluded the legally-constituted Speaker of the House of Representatives from the hall wherein the said body has been accustomed to assemble. We, as a committee appointed by said House, and in behalf thereof, are instructed, in the interests of order and law, to communicate, through you, the recognized official head of said members, and to respectfully demand of you and them a reinstatement of said house and its officers to the hall of Assembly, as the same existed at the hour of adjournment on Thursday, the 4th inst., and we await your answer to this legal and peaceable demand.

(Signed) J. C. MONCURE, R. L. LYNCH, BENJ. GADDES.

Mr. Brewster replied: "As such you cannot be admitted."

W. W. McCullough, Isadore McCormick, and Jno. M. McCormick, charged with killing Wheyland, were this afternoon brought before the First District Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and released in $15,000 bail.

General F. J. Herron, Secretary of State, and one of the Governor's advisers, stated to-day, that Mayor Flanders would probably be removed by Tuesday. The cause is supposed to be the Mayor's opposition to the Governor's course.

United States troops were ordered out to-day, in response to the following:

To Major General W. H. Emory, Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have just learned that an opposition party of several thousand men are prepared to make a riot to-day noon, and threats are made that not a stone shall be left on the State Capitol after they are through with their work. It is probable that these reports are sensational; yet, as a matter of precaution, I would respectfully suggest that you recall all your troops to the city as speedily as possible.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A despatch from Scranton, Pa., says that every mine in and around that city is being worked at present, with every prospect of so continuing. The miners of the Wilkesbarre iron and coal mines will resume work on Monday. They were compelled to succumb to the reduction demanded by the company.

—It is rumored that Minister DeLong has accepted a mission from Japan similar to that of Mr. Burlingame's from China, with a salary of $30,000 per year.

—Mrs. Laura Fair, having drawn her funds out of bank and transferred them to other parties, in order to defeat the attorneys of Dr. Track, her medical counsel, to attach them for his claim, is now unable to make her mother, Mrs. Lane, return $16,000 entrusted to her, the latter peremptorily refusing to disgorge.

—The bank defalcation at Providence, R. I., was in the Rhode Island National, and not in the Fourth, as erroneously stated.

—The obsequies of David Leavitt, of the Boston *Journal*, took place yesterday, the attendance being very large.

—The new iron draw of the bridge across the Mississippi, at Winona, was successfully swung on Saturday afternoon. It is said to be one of the longest draws in the world, being 365 feet in length.

—Taylor's oil refinery, at Wyoming, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Seven hundred barrels of crude oil, 250 barrels of distillate, and 200 barrels of refined were consumed. Loss, $20,000.

—The Bricklayers' National Union, in session at Albany, has adjourned *sine die*, to meet at Indianapolis on the second Monday in January, 1873.

—The gauge of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad will, to-day, be changed along the entire route.

—The Legislature of Montana adjourned *sine die* last evening. A bill has passed both Houses for the removal of the capital to Deer Lodge.

—A vote yesterday, taken in the House of the Kentucky Legislature on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill, was 50 yeas to 38 nays. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. The prospect is favorable in the Senate.

—The Memphis Board of Aldermen and Councilmen have ratified the nomination of the following officers: Chief of Police, Phil. Athey; Comptroller, Fred. Schaeffer; Treasurer, John Newsom; Chief of Fire Department, Ed. Anderson.

—George Truman, who attempted to kill, and did badly wound, his wife, on Saturday last, at Allegan, Mich., was arrested on Tuesday, tried on Thursday and convicted, and on Friday was sentenced to thirty years at Jackson.

—Henry Bell Mitchell, an Indian boy of 14, has been convicted of robbing a stage in Sonoma County, Cal., recently. The robbery took place soon after midnight, the adventurer being armed with a fence picket.

—A fire at Flint, Mich., on Friday night, destroyed the furniture store of F. Hill & Co., and the adjoining store of James Sullivan. The total loss is about $20,000; insured for $11,000.

—Hon. J. B. Wornall has been elected President of the Kansas City National Bank, in place of X. X. Buckner, who resigned on account of ill health.

—Miles Leatherwood, James Walton, and William Leatherwood, employes of the Ducktown Mining Company, of Polk County, Tenn., lost their lives, some nights ago, by the fall of a wooden tent in which they were sleeping. All were terribly burnt, the tent having taken fire. Miles Leatherwood had much local notoriety in East Tennessee as the slayer of John Morgan, the rebel General.

—A correspondent of the New Albany *Ledger* reports examining a record in the hand-writing of Colonel Thomas Posey, which puts to rest the story that he was the illegitimate son of General Washington. The record discloses the fact that General Posey was born in 1751, married Mary Thomson on January 22, 1784, and that the result of this union was ten children, of which the sixth son, Colonel Thomas Posey, the assumed illegitimate child, was born on March 20, 1791. The character of his mother was such as places her beyond even the suspicion of violation of her marriage vows. Besides, the time at which the birth of the pretended child is fixed was before her marriage.

—The will of Mary Frost, of Kansas City, lately deceased, was read on Saturday. It makes bequests amounting to $1,000,000 for public purposes. These include the building of an Episcopal church and parsonage, a male and female college and orphan asylum, and a new opera house, to cost not more than $120,000 nor less than $100,000. Several private bequests were also made.

WISCONSIN.

The Chippewa Dells Investigation—Appointments by Governor Washburn—Relief Fund—Railway Extension—Legislative Committees.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 13.—The Chippewa Dells Investigating Committee examined a dozen witnesses this week and adjourned to Monday. Having all necessary power to compel the attendance of witnesses, it expects to report in two weeks.

Governor Washburn announces the reappointment of Major A. A. Meredith as Superintendent of Public Property, and designates his military staff, including Robert Monteith as Adjutant General, B. F. Cram as Quartermaster General, and E. B Wolcott as Surgeon General.

There has been received, this week, $8,500 for the Wisconsin fire sufferers, from Glasgow $1,449 from Mexico, and smaller amounts from Liverpool and Paris.

The Northwestern Railway is fully open to Reedsburg, and daily trains will be run there, beginning on Monday.

There are few Legislators here. Speaker Hall is engaged in making up the committees.

HALLECK.

Imposing Obsequies at Louisville Yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 13.—The funeral of Major General H. W. Halleck took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon in Christ Church. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Norton, assisted by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, who arrived from Chicago at 11 o'clock last night in company with Harry Halleck, the only son of deceased.

The remains moved from the residence of deceased without ceremony and were carried to the church a few minutes before the hour of service, borne by a detail of sergeants from various companies, doing honors to the dead, attended by the pall-bearers, and followed to the church by the family, mourners, and friends. The coffin was wrapped in the American flag, and upon it were the hat, sword, and sash of a soldier. The bells of the city tolled during the obsequies.

In accordance with a resolution of the City Council on Thursday night, a military escort, under command of Brigadier General Terry, composed of detachments of the Fourth and Sixteenth Regiments of Infantry and Seventh Cavalry, formed on Second street, facing the church, with the right of the column resting on Walnut. When the body was brought from the church, after the ceremonies were over, the troops presented arms, and the colors were drooped, while appropriate music was played by the band. The corpse was deposited in the hearse and the escort formed in column, moving off in the following order, preceded by a detachment of mounted police: The procession was headed by General Terry and staff, on horseback, followed by a band of musicians as third in order; fourth, nine companies of infantry, marching in column, with arms reversed; fifth, the hearse, accompanied by the following gentlemen as pall-bearers: Colonel F. F. Flint, General S. D. Sturgis, Colonel Alexander, General Weitzel, Hon. Bland Ballard, J. M. Sherley, John Caperton, and W. S. Belknap. The hearse was drawn by four horses, with a leader, on foot, at the head of each horse. Sixth, General Halleck's horse, caparisoned for war, and following after the hearse, lead by a servant on foot. Seventh. A company of cavalry, marching in line. Eighth, Carriages containing the family of deceased, accompanied by the following officers: Generals Cullum, Fry, Baird, and McFerran; Colonels Scott, Taylor, and Lyford; Surgeon Milhau, and Lieutenant Borden, all of whom had been attached to General Halleck's staff. Ninth, Carriages, containing family and mourners, succeeded by others, with officers of the army and navy not on duty, civil officers of the General and State Governments, the Mayor and City Council of Louisville, members of the bar, and various officers of the army, navy, and volunteer service, and citizens generally.

The escort moved off, left in front, marching in the following direction: Down Second to Jefferson, up Jefferson to First, out First to Broadway, and thence to Cave Hill Cemetery, where the remains were deposited in the family vault of Mr. Aberly.

At the conclusion of the solemn ceremonies at the cemetery, three rounds of blank cartridges was fired by the infantry in honor of the dead. The people then dispersed, and the escort marched away to quick time by the band, returning in order to the city. A company of artillery would have been present, but the nearest was at Columbus, Ga., and could not have been got in time. An immense concourse of citizens attended the obsequies.

OUR ROYAL GUEST.

The Hunting Party En Route for its Permanent Camp—Arrangements for Alexis' Second Reception at St. Louis and Trip to New Orleans.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Jan. 13.—The Grand Duke and party arrived this morning at 7 o'clock, and took breakfast on the cars. Five ambulances, a light wagon for baggage, and a carriage for the Duke met the party, and then started immediately for the permanent camp for the buffalo hunt, which is on Red Willow Creek, about fifty miles southwest of this post. The camp consists of two hospital tents, four wall tents, and a tent for servants and soldiers. Three of the wall tents are floored, and the Duke's is carpeted, and has a box stove.

The hospital tents are used as dining tents. An extensive culinary outfit is also taken along, and 10,000 rations each of flour, sugar, and coffee, and 1,000 pounds of tobacco for the Indians. Company K Second Cavalry, under command of Captain Egan, are at the camp. They were sent out several days ago, and have everything in the best shape possible. Company E Second Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Stevens, act as escort for the party to the camp. The whole under command of General Palmer, of Omaha Barracks. Lieutenant Hayes is quartermaster of the expedition. Mr. Cody, *alias* Buffalo Bill, met the Duke and party here. A relay of horses is at Medicine Creek, about half way. They expect to make the trip in eight hours. The buffalo are in great numbers within ten miles of camp. A few days ago 100 Indians were reported at the camp with their families, and coming in rapidly. It is expected the war parties of Spotted-Tail, Whistler, War-Bonnet, and Black-Hat will be there with their respective Chiefs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—The Legislature has adopted a resolution for the appointment of a committee, consisting of six members of the House and four of the Senate, to which the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Speaker of the House were added, to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis and his suite at the State Capital, on their return from the buffalo hunt.

The steamer Great Republic which is to convey the Grand Duke and suite to New Orleans, will undergo some changes for the occasion. Two of her large state rooms will be thrown into one, newly carpeted, and furnished with a set of splendid chamber furniture. Billiard tables will be set up in the rear of the cabin, and other arrangements made to break the monotony of the steamboat trip. None but the officers of the boat will be allowed aboard on the passage, and especially will all newspaper men be excluded. A special agreement has been made to this effect. The terms of the charter are $1,200 per day if the boat carries freight and $1,500 if she does not. This includes table-fare, wines, etc. The party will probably remain one day at Memphis, and make stoppages of some hours at Vicksburg and other points on the river.

Explosion of Powder.

ROCKLAND, Me., Jan. 13.—The powder-house at the granite quarry at New Cedar Point, Vinal Haven, containing thirty-two kegs of powder, was accidentally blown up, late yesterday afternoon, killing —— Bryan, one of the quarrymen, and, probably, fatally wounding Austin Mink, overseer of the quarry, besides severely injuring three others.

During last night a deliberate but unsuccessful attempt was made to explode one hundred kegs of powder stored near Blackington's Corner, Rockland, Me. A stolen keg of powder was placed near the magazine and fired, but failed to burst the magazine doors.

The Union Pacific Blockade.

OMAHA, Jan. 13.—Reports from the West say the train leaving Rawlings on Jan. 11, is not yet at Medicine Bow. The road is still blocked, between Miser and Cooper's Lake. A large force is working, and it is understood that a transfer of passengers will be made. The weather is warm, but the snow is still drifting. The road is now reported clear West of Rawlins, and three trains arrived there from the West this afternoon. The train which left Omaha on Jan. 10, going West, is at Laramie, and no train from the East has since arrived. The wind of last night is said to have again filled cuts even full.

War Department Weather Predictions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The barometer will probably continue to rise north and west of the Ohio Valley, with diminished north and northwesterly winds, and falling temperature. A rising barometer and falling temperature, with cloudy weather, will prevail in New England; partially cloudy and clearing weather in the Southern and Gulf States, with winds veering to the northwest. The highest barometer moves southeast into Michigan. Brisk, but not dangerous, winds are anticipated for to-night from Michigan to the Atlantic coast, and fresh and light winds elsewhere.

A Snake Story.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Index* tells the following: "A gentleman, a physician, resident near the Warm Springs, but now on a visit to this city, tells a remarkable snake story. The doctor was recently sent for to see a lady of his neighborhood who had been bitten on the ankle by a rattlesnake. When he reached the patient he found that her friend, adopting an old Indian remedy which had come down to this generation with the legendary lore of the neighborhood, had bound the wound, already much swollen and inflamed, with several folds of the inner lining (fiber) of the bark of the sycamore tree. Willing to await the result of this experiment, and seeing, really, no chance for the application of a better and more orthodox remedy, our doctor allowed the lady to keep the bandage on, and in a few hours she was relieved from the pain and the effects of the poison, too, as she declared. Then it was removed. The wound presented a most favorable appearance, and the cure was soon pronounced complete. Now the most astonishing part remains to be told. On unfolding the bandage I have referred to, the exact outlines, the very photograph, yea, the perfect picture of the snake, coiled ready for the spring, was found impressed upon it. So perfect was the likeness that if one had seen the bark bandage lying open on the roadside, he would have thought that a 'rattler' had coiled upon it for one of his dreadful springs. The doctor saw this thing with his own eyes. And the remedy has been applied to similar cases in that section of country with as happy effects."

MARTIN LUTHER.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

[This poem, sent us by the author, will follow "The Golden Legend" in Mr. Longfellow's "Christus," when that work is published.—Editor Independent.]

A Chamber in the Wartburg. Morning. MARTIN LUTHER, *writing.*

Our God, a Tower of Strength is he,
A goodly wall and weapon;
From all our need he helps us free,
That now to us doth happen.
The old evil foe
Doth in earnest grow,
In grim armor dight,
Much guile and great might;
On earth there is none like him.

O yes; a tower of strength indeed,
A present help in all our need,
A sword and buckler is our God.
Innocent men have walked unshod
O'er burning plowshares, and have trod
Unharmed on serpents in their path,
And laughed to scorn the Devil's wrath!

Safe in this Wartburg tower I stand,
Where God hath led me by the hand,
And look down, with a heart at ease,
Over the pleasant neighborhoods,
Over the vast Thuringian Woods,
With flash of river, and gloom of trees,
With castles crowning the dizzy heights,
And farms and pastoral delights,
And the morning pouring everywhere
Its golden glory on the air.
Safe, yes, safe am I here at last,
Safe from the overwhelming blast
Of the mouths of Hell, that followed me fast,
And the howling demons of despair
That hunted me like a beast to his lair.

Of our own might we nothing can;
We soon are unprotected;
There fighteth for us the right Man,
Whom God himself elected.
Who is he, ye exclaim?
Christus is his name,
Lord of Sabaoth,
Very God in troth;
The field he holds forever.

Nothing can vex the Devil more
Than the name of Him whom we adore.
Therefore doth it delight me best
To stand in the choir among the rest,
With the great organ trumpeting
Through its metallic tubes, and sing:
Et verbum caro factum est!
These words the Devil cannot endure,
For he knoweth their meaning well!
Him they trouble and repel,
Us they comfort and allure;
And happy it were if our delight
Were as great as his affright!
Yea, music is the Prophet's art;
Among the gifts that God has sent,
One of the most magnificent!
It calms the agitated heart;
Temptations, evil thoughts, and all
The passions that disturb the soul,
Are quelled by its divine control,
As the Evil Spirit fled from Saul,
And his distemper was allayed,
When David took his harp and played.

This world may full of Devils be,
All ready to devour us;
Yet not so sore afraid are we,
They shall not overpower us.
This World's Prince, howe'er
Fierce he may appear,
He can harm us not,
He is doomed, Gott wot!
One little word can slay him!

Incredible it seems to some,
And to myself a mystery,
That such weak flesh and blood as we,
Armed with no other shield or sword,
Or other weapon than the Word,
Should combat and should overcome
A spirit powerful as he!
He summons forth the Pope of Rome,
With all his diabolic crew,
His shorn and shaven retinue
Of priests and children of the dark;
Kill! kill! they cry, the Heresiarch
Who rouseth up all Christendom
Against us; and at one fell blow
Seeks the whole Church to overthrow!
Not yet; my hour is not yet come.

Yesterday, in an idle mood,
Hunting with others in the wood,
I did not pass the hours in vain;
For in the very heart of all
The joyous tumult raised around—
Shouting of men, and baying of hound,
And the bugle's blithe and cheery call,
And echoes answering back again
From crags of the distant mountain chain—
In the very heart of this I found
A mystery of grief and pain.
It was an image of power
Of Satan, hunting the world about,
With his nets and traps and well-trained dogs,
His bishops and priests and theologues,
And all the rest of the rabble rout,
Seeking whom he may devour!
Enough have I had of hunting hares,
Enough of these hours of idle mirth,
Enough of nets and traps and gins!
The only hunting of any worth
Is where I can pierce with javelins
The cunning foxes and wolves and bears,
The whole iniquitous troop of beasts,
The Roman Pope and the Roman priests,
That sorely infest and afflict the earth!

Ye nuns, ye singing birds of the air!
The fowler hath caught you in his snare,
And keeps you safe in his gilded cage,
Singing the song that never tires,
To lure down others from their nests.
How ye flutter and beat your breasts,
Warm and soft with young desires,
Against the cruel, pitiless wires,
Reclaiming your lost heritage!
Behold! a hand unbars the door,
Ye shall be captives held no more.

The Word they shall perforce let stand,
And little thanks they merit!
For He is with us in the land,
With gifts of his own Spirit!
Though they take our life,
Goods, honors, child, and wife,
Let these pass away,
Little gain have they;
The Kingdom still remaineth!

Yea, it remaineth forevermore,
However Satan may rage and roar,
Though oft he whispers in my ears;
What if thy doctrines false should be?
And wrings from me a bitter sweat.
Then I put him to flight with jeers,
Saying: Saint Satan! pray for me;
If thou thinkest I am not saved yet!

And my mortal foes that lie in wait
In every avenue and gate!
As to that odious monk, John Tetzel,
Hawking about his hollow wares,
Like a huckster at village fairs,
And those mischievous fellows, Wetzel,
Campanus, Carlstadt, Martin Cellarius,
And all the busy, multifarious
Heretics, and disciples of Arius,
Half-learned, dunce-bold, dry and hard,
They are not worthy of my regard,
Poor and humble as I am.

But ah! Erasmus, of Rotterdam,
He is the vilest miscreant
That ever walked this world below!
A Momus, making his mock and mow
At Papist and at Protestant,
Sneering at St. John and St. Paul,
At God and man, at one and all;
And yet as hollow and false and drear
As a cracked pitcher to the ear,
And ever growing worse and worse!
Whenever I pray, I pray for a curse
On Erasmus, the Insincere!

Philip Melancthon! thou alone
Faithful among the faithless known,
Thee I hail, and only thee!
Behold the record of us three!
Res et verba Philippus,
Res sine verbis Lutherus;
Erasmus verba sine re!

My Philip, prayest thou for me?
Lifted above all earthly care,
From these high regions of the air,
Among the birds that day and night
Upon the branches of tall trees
Sing their laud and litanies,
Praising God with all their might,
My Philip, unto thee I write.

My Philip! thou who knowest best
All that is passing in this breast;
The spiritual agonies,
The inward deaths, the inward hell,
And the divine new-births as well,
That surely follow after these,
As after winter follows spring;
My Philip, in the night-time sing
This song of the Lord I send to thee;
And I will sing it for thy sake,
Until our answering voices make
A glorious antiphony,
And choral chant of victory!

OAKEY HALL AND BERGH.

An Interchange of Personalities.

HALL ON BERGH.

From the New York Herald, Jan. 10.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday morning, the subject of pigeon-shooting was brought up, and the right of the police to interfere with the matches was discussed. Mayor Hall, in introducing a resolution on the subject, made the following remarks:

In offering this resolution, I may be permitted to state my own views. The claim set up by Mr. Bergh, as he calls himself, although that is not his legal name, to summarily stop and arrest gentlemen who shoot pigeons on the wing at matches, is a preposterous one in law and fact. It needs no argument in my individual person to show that gentlemen who, as good marksmen—and bad ones don't engage in matches—shoot pigeons, intent to commit crime thereby, and intent is of the essence of the act if it is an offence. The pigeons after death are served for food. One purpose of shooting is to provide food. It is the same in the end as if their necks had been bunglingly wrung while they were in coops. Therefore, the shooting is not needless. Thus neither law nor in fact, do the acts of the marksmen entitle Mr. Bergh to arrest; even if they did his claim to organize a court *eo instanter* and to arrest without warrant on his own *ipse dixit*, or with mere trespassing force of arms to prevent gentlemen from shooting unless they fight back—such a claim is utterly unwarrantable in a country of Saxon law, however it may suit his ideas, learned probably in Russia, where he changed his name, unless counsel advise differently, it appears to me that the police who act with Bergh and his agents without warrant are trespassing. One of my brethren here thinks I am too hard on Mr. Bergh. I have warrant in all I say. I used to give him credit for humanitarian ideas, but events compel me to believe him a mere charlatan, a notorious seeker, and also a malicious man. I know of two well authenticated cases where he took a social vengeance by arresting the coachman and horses of two ladies. His recent stopping of the Jerome match was a malicious act. He lives two doors from one of the match makers, and he has some neighborish grudge of a fancied nature to redress. One paper, I see, calls him a monomaniac. But there is a method in his madness. I simply desire that the police shall find out their rights and those of citizens as affected by the claims of Bergh. He could easily bring them to an adjudication by applying for a warrant, but he is afraid of the legal test. Mr. Roosevelt, two years ago, challenged him to a court of law, but as Bergh's report, published for 1870, shows, he declined. Under his present action I believe Bergh to be an intentional and malicious trespasser upon property and rights of persons, and that whatever good he does is but a sugar coating to a pill.

The subjoined resolution was then presented and adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That the counsel to this Board be requested to give opinion on whether or not pigeon matches, as they have been recently described in the newspapers, contravene any statute; also what are the relations of the police force toward the claims set forth by Mr. Henry Bergh in regard to arrests of persons who engage in pigeon matches.

BERGH ON HALL.

OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, 696 Broadway, NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

Mayor Hall:

SIR: At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, you are reported to have uttered, among other atrocious things, slanders so base and false that one of your associate Commissioners called you to order—that "I changed my name when I was in Russia," whither I had been sent as Secretary of Legation.

I will not attempt to refute this silly falsehood further than to remind the few persons who still cling, for pay, to your desperate fortunes, of the utter futility of such an attempt—even were it possible that I could wish to substitute the name which my respectable parents gave me for another, because of the public position I there held.

Your entire official influence and action have always been hostile to the efforts which I am making for the protection of unoffending dumb creatures; and I well remember an occasion, when you were District Attorney, while I was gently reproaching you with a want of hearty co-operation, that you assured me, with much vehemence of manner, that you were "a regular dyed-in-the-wool demagogue."

Of the truth of this declaration no one is better able to judge than yourself; nor do I believe that there exists a citizen who will charge you with personal slander or falsehood in this particular instance.

I pass by in silence the other detractions—if I may be pardoned for complimenting you so much as to characterize them thus—along with the feeble puns which you are reported to have uttered before the Board at my expense as you imagined—to ask you, ere you abscond from that justice which the public press declares you have so long outraged, to give me your authority, if you have any, for the charge you make. Yours, &c.

HENRY BERGH.

—The new Post Office at Peoria will not be thrown open for business until the latter part of this month.

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FINEST CLOTHING AT EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO'S.
Reduction in Every Department.
OVERCOATS AT COST.
BELDING & CO.'S SUCCESSORS.
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Who would not give $4.00 for such a Magazine for a Year?
SHELDON & COMPANY, NEW YORK.

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Roasted and Ground daily at the HONG KONG TEA CO.'S COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS,
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Grocers, hotels, and boarding houses supplied at lowest wholesale prices.

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HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO.,
142, 144 and 146 Fulton-st.,
Distillers of the celebrated
Imperial Gin, Anchor Rye, Boyd's Bourbon, and Dealers in Fine Kentucky Whiskies.

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IRON FRONTS.
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
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BUILDERS IN IRON.
Alban C. Stimers, Sup't at Chicago.
169 WABASH-AV.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

"ARTISTIC," "COMBINATION,"
CABINET, STEREOSCOPIC, CARDS, AND LARGE VIEWS OF
CHICAGO RUINS.
Also Chicago before the fire. The largest assortment in the city, wholesale and retail.
LOVEJOY & FOSTER,
309 West Randolph-st., formerly 87 Clark-st.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stereoscopes, and Views of all kinds.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Lemont Indebtedness.
TAKE NOTICE—All persons holding indebtedness against the town of Lemont, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, are hereby requested to file a statement with the Town Clerk of said town, of the amount of the indebtedness held by them, by whom made, for what purpose, where made, and to whom given, on or before the 25th day of January, 1872. JOHN T. DERBY, Town Clerk.
Dated January 8, 1872.

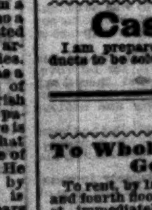
FINANCIAL.

Cash Advances.
I am prepared to advance on pork, or other products to be sold here or East, on fair terms.
G. S. HUBBARD,
104 West Washington-st.

TO RENT.

To Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods, or Printers.
To rent, by 1st of April, the basement, second, third, and fourth floors, 128x47, of the building on Dearborn-st., immediately adjoining The Tribune. For terms apply to S. GREGSTEN, 730 Wabash-av.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, of All Sizes.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Gents' Furnishing GOODS.
FIELD, LEITER & CO.
Call attention to latest styles of Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs; White Shirts; Cheviot & Travelling do.; Cardigan Jackets; 3, 6, 9, and 12-Thread Silk Underwear; Merino and All-Wool do., in Scarlet, Shetland and White; British, French, and Balbriggan Half Hose; Suspenders; Silk and L. C. Hdkfs.; Silk Mufflers; Scotch Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, etc. First-class Goods. Prices LOW.
STATE & TWENTIETH-STS.

REMOVALS.

INSURANCE REMOVAL.
The Insurance Agencies of Arthur C. Ducat have been removed from 30 and 32 Canal-st., and 449 Wabash-av., to the northwest corner of Madison and Market-sts., over the Union National Bank.

We shall remove on Monday, 15th instant, to Nos. 17 & 19 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.
MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, Commission Merchants.

The Peshtigo Company
Have removed from office of Mears, Bates & Co., to their new office on North Pier, their old location.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

REMOVAL.
MATHEWS & MASON,
(Late BROWN & MATHEWS),
Merchant Tailors,
Have removed to their new and elegant Parlors at No. 441 Wabash-av., corner Peck-court. Reduction of ten per cent on all goods sold during the months of January and February.
WABASH-AV. and PECK-COURT.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1845,)
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,
812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

THE ILLINOIS IRON WORKS,
Corner of Wells and Van Buren-sts.,
have reopened their business again, and are prepared to take orders for ventilators, shutters, gratings, railings, stairs, and all kinds of building work. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacturing of screw-jacks, derricks, etc.
A. BOLTER, Proprietor.

J. YUNKER,
(formerly 75 Dearborn-st.),
PREMIUM BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
389 WABASH-AV. Branch, 206 West Randolph-st.
Particular attention given to ladies' wear.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

W. B. LANGLEY,
Wholesale dealer in
Cheap Watches and Jewelry,
24 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
I continue to buy claims of those having settled at 25 cents, also the scrip.
B. D. STILES, 524 Wabash-av.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY'S NOTES BOUGHT FOR CASH.
A. G. GREENEBAUM,
46 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

GARDEN CITY, STATE, & REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Highest price paid in cash for policies and claims until Wednesday next. H. S. DIETRICH,
66 West Madison-st., up stairs.

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To Architects, Builders, Railroad Companies,
And all who desire a good and permanent Roof.
OUTCALT'S
ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOFING,
Proved by 14 years' use to be FIRE and WATER-PROOF. Also, CORRUGATED METALLIC SHINGLES, in Copper, Zinc, Galvanized Iron, Tin, &c. Also, IRON BEAMS, DOORS, and SHUTTERS. Call and see samples or send for circular.
S. B. MUNSON, Jr., & CO., 27 North Canal-st.

BRICK--LIME.
I am prepared to deliver best red and yellow Brick and Wisconsin Lime at lowest market rates.
J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

COAL.

Cheap Coal.
We have in our Market-st. Yard a small stock of LACKAWANNA Coal, all sizes, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell for immediate delivery at a great reduction in price.
ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st.
Branch Offices—772 South Clark-st., 115 West Washington-st., 116 Twenty-second-st.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD & OIL WORKS
Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt [illegible].
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full weight.
Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. I. MILTIMORE,
CONTRACTOR IN
Excavating and Clearing Ruins.
Orders left at No. 11 Hubbard-court.

Grand Duke Alexis.
A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, will be given away to all persons calling for it, at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
114 West Washington-st.

German Black Lead.
In port and to arrive, 500 casks Double Hammer Amalia Brand, in lots to suit purchasers, very low.
NEW YORK BLACK LEAD WORKS, Importers,
172 Forsyth-st., New York.

CHARCOAL.

Wanted, To Buy
CHARCOAL in quantity, to 100,000 bushels.
H. GOLDSMITH,
temporarily 196 North Union-st., Chicago.

TRANSPORTATION.

FREIGHT NOTICE.
THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH'N RAILWAY CO.
Together with the LINES running over it, are now giving good despatch to freight, both East and West bound, and have largely increased facilities for transporting property between Chicago and all Eastern points.
General Office and Freight Depot, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av.
Contracting Agent's Office, corner Canal and Madison-sts.

Red Line Transit Co.
Offices, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av., and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

South Shore Line.
Office, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av.

Empire Line.
Office, No. 193 Pacific-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ROOT & CADY,
612 Michigan-av.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,
Steck Pianos,
Root & Cady Pianos,
STRINGS, VIOLINS,
And all other kinds of IMPORTED GOODS. Be Goods at Lowest Prices.
E. T. ROOT, C. M. CADY, WM. LEWIS, } ROOT & CADY.

LARD.

REFINED LARD!
ALSO WINTER-STRAINED
LARD OILS,
SIGNAL,
AND MACHINERY OILS.
We are prepared to supply the trade with goods of our manufacture promptly, and at lowest market rates. Address FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,
Office and works, Eighteenth and Blackwell-sts.

TEAS.

NEW TEA STORE.
THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
Have established a tea store at
114 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,
Where they will supply city and country customers in quantities to suit, with the choicest NEW CROP TEAS in every variety and at the lowest importers' prices. Coffees roasted and ground daily.
All goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder
And Special Flavorings
Are the Great Kitchen Luxuries.
They are not equalled by any of their kind in the country for their complete purity, and delightful products for the table.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
In accordance with an Act of Congress approved December 21, 1871, entitled "An Act for the construction of a public building at Chicago, Illinois," and of instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this office up to Thursday, the 1st day of February, 1872, at 12 m., for the sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest to Block 118, School Section Addition; that is to say, any one of the blocks within the boundary of Randolph-st. on the north, Jackson-st. on the south, Wabash-av. on the east, and Fifth-av. on the west, in the city of Chicago, Illinois. It is desirable, in submitting proposals, that the several proprietors in each block should unite in making a single proposition for the sale to the Government of the entire block. Each proposal must contain a stipulation, in writing, that the Government may accept the proposal at any time on or before the 1st day of April next. Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for sale to the Government of block, or portion of block, bounded by ——sts."
Proposals should be addressed to Jas. E. McLean, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois.
JAS. E. McLEAN, Collector.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1872.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPOT, CHEYENNE, WYOMING TERRITORY, Jan. 6, 1872.
To be sold at public auction, on Thursday, February 8, 1872, and following day, a large quantity of Government property and army clothing. Among the principal articles are the following, viz.:
29 horses, unserviceable for army purposes.
1,978 great coats, cavalry and infantry.
1,596 uniform coats, infantry.
4,773 pairs trousers, cavalry and infantry.
3,802 pairs stockings.
2,300 blouses, lined and unlined.
1,179 jackets, cavalry.
1,025 pairs shoes, pegged and sewed.
423 pairs boots, pegged and sewed.
430 stable frocks.
163 pairs drawers.
246 rubber blankets.
The other items consist of a lot of damaged Quartermaster's stores, such as paulins, harness, ambulances (2), tools, etc., and clothing and equipage, such as blankets, haversacks, knapsacks, mittens, axes, spades, tents, canteens, ponchos, etc., etc.
The clothing consists partly of unserviceable sizes and partly of damaged articles.
Lists will be furnished to those who may apply.
Terms, cash in United States currency.
C. A. REYNOLDS, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.
Our copartnership having expired by limitation, we have this day renewed the same, and shall continue the dry goods commission business as heretofore.
Jan. 1, 1872. PAGE & FERRIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.
Mr. MAX FROEHLICH has withdrawn from our firm, and Messrs. FERDINAND KRAMER and CARL KRAMER have been admitted as partners.
J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO.
Chicago, January 10, 1872. 519 State-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Life Insurance Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 12, Central Union Building, corner Market and Madison-sts., on Tuesday, Jan. 16, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.
JOHN W. CLAPP, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

Second-Hand Lithograph Presses.
Clare & Emerson, Worcester, Mass., have four second-hand lithograph presses for sale, all in good condition. For further particulars, address the above parties.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,
Has for the last twelve years, in Chicago, gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS, CHRONIC and SPECIAL DISEASES. Send for his circulars. [illegible] Consultation free. OFFICE, 455 SOUTH STATE-ST., formerly 112 South Clark-st.

Dr. A. G. Olin,
[illegible]

NO CURE! NO PAY!!
DR. J. KEAN,
[illegible]

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Daily delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1872.

THE NORTH SIDE INCENDIARIES.

A meeting in the North Division adopted, on Saturday evening, a set of preambles and resolutions in opposition to the proposed fire ordinance. These preambles, &c., recite, among other things, that—

WHEREAS, There are evil counsellors who persistently urge upon our public authorities the assumed necessity of crushing out the poorer lot-owners by preventing them from rebuilding their homes in such a manner as their limited means enable them to do; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we earnestly beg the Common Council to reject the ordinance now before it, and to make Wells street the fire limits upon the North Side.

There is much more in their round-robin besides this; for instance, it is alleged that the "ordinance before the Council is a delusion and a snare, so far as safety against fire is concerned," and that the wooden house of M. D. Ogden now stands alone in the North Division (while hundreds of brick structures are burned down), a monument of the incombustibility of pine-wood; with much other similar nonsense.

We trust that the Council will not listen to the demagogues who are interesting themselves in the nefarious movement to burn up the City of Chicago as soon as there shall be enough of it rebuilt to make a good bonfire. These men, for the sake of fostering a feeling out of which some political capital can be made, persuade others that they are oppressed and discriminated against by a stringent fire ordinance. They raise the cry, "The poor laborer cannot build with brick," and all that; *ergo*, he must be permitted to build tinder-boxes all over the city; and, to be uniform, other persons, neither poor nor laborers, must be allowed to build tinder-boxes wherever *they* choose, under the windows of the most expensive structures, thereby imperilling the safety of all, and rendering good architecture in Chicago impossible. The "objectors" in the North Division may be assured that, if they and others are allowed to squat wherever they choose with wooden shanties, there will not be much building of first-class edifices in Chicago; and that, when the builders who had contemplated putting up $100,000 buildings find that they are to be surrounded with lumber-piles, they will build instead a $10,000 or $20,000 building; and of the laborers who would, under proper laws, be employed in building up Chicago for the next four years, fully three-fourths will be mustered out for want of employment. Hence, Mr. Hesing and his friends are merely sawing off the limb on which they are sitting, when they insist that any person who chooses shall be allowed to commit, not a nuisance merely, but an act of virtual incendiarism in defiance of the obvious interests of the city.

Again; under the influence of this pitch-pine agitation, the expense of insurance has become much greater than it was before the fire (and it was then enormously high), the increase being already equivalent to a *doubling of the city taxes*. As the movement progresses, still further burdens will be added, until it will be impossible to do business any longer in Chicago. We state only what we know to be the fact, when we say that merchants who have contemplated re-establishing their business here, and others who have intended to bring their capital hither, are preparing to go to other cities, on account of the exorbitant rates of insurance, and the peril to all business interests resulting from the exceedingly inflammable nature of the city. It is impossible to figure any benefit to the laborer or to anybody else, except a few lumber dealers, out of such a situation as this.

A GAS COMPANY IN AMBUSH.

It has leaked out that the Grand Jury have been looking over the accounts of the Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company, and have learned that they paid out, last summer, for some mysterious and unknown purpose, the sum of $40,000. It further appears that the time of this disbursement coincided exactly with the time when an ordinance was pending in the Common Council granting to an association of persons the right of tearing up the streets of the South Division and laying down gas-pipes wherever they might find it profitable to do so.

It was suspected at the time that the whole purpose of the ordinance was to extort blackmail from the company then having the monopoly of the gaslight business in the North and South Divisions. The ordinance bore upon its face evidences that such was its intent; and the sudden disappearance of the scheme by a vote mysteriously large tended strongly to confirm this view of the subject. Nothing more was thought of the transaction at the time, though it contributed its share to the general popular impression that there was a good deal of corruption in the Board of Aldermen. The present, however, is an era of investigation; and some of these suspicious circumstances and suspected men are being gently investigated. An inquiry which is now understood to be in progress before the Grand Jury has revealed the circumstance mentioned above, viz.: the mysterious disbursement of $40,000 by the Gas Company.

To complicate the mystery somewhat, it is found that the principal officers of the Gas Company have been suddenly called away from Chicago, and are not now within reach of a subpœna. The industry and zeal with which these gentlemen have stayed away from Chicago and out of the reach of a Sheriff's process is said to be something fairly heroic; but we must be permitted to add that it is heroism exercised in a very bad cause. If the proprietors of the Gas Company were blackmailed by a ring inside the Board of Aldermen and forced to "come down" with $40,000, they will not be held primarily culpable by the community if, in obedience to the instinct of self-preservation, they paid the sum demanded, for it is well known that they never pay anything that they are not obliged to. If, again, they were bled by a gang outside the Council, and there are no members of that body criminally involved in the transaction, the gas people owe it to the suspected Aldermen to come home and vindicate them from the suspicion which now attaches to them. Of one thing the fugitive officers of the Gas Company may rest assured, that they will not escape severe public censure if they continue to skulk in concealment as at present. The inference will naturally be, not merely that the Company was blackmailed, and paid the levy rather than incur the danger of competition and investigation, but that they corrupted the Aldermen, in order, perhaps, to hedge more effectually against any *bona fide* competition which should, in future be offered, in their line of business.

This is the way the thing will look if the principal officers of the Gas Company continue to hide away from the Grand Jury. These gentlemen are stirring up more popular indignation than they are perhaps aware of; for the people, well knowing that all these charges for blackmail settle down eventually upon their heads in the shape of high charges for gas, would like to know exactly to whose rapacity they owe the enhanced gas bills,—that of corrupt Aldermen or that of corrupting gas monopolists. If the missing officers have anything to say, either in defence of themselves, or to exculpate the suspected Aldermen, they had better return from their wandering at once. If they continue in concealment, the worst will be inferred.

We understand that, from this day forth, the city authorities propose to enforce, rigorously and without exception, the ordinances prescribing the limits within which wooden buildings are prohibited. All those who may attempt to erect such buildings, as well as those who work upon them, are liable to the penalties of the law, and will be prosecuted therefor.

Should this resolution of the city authorities be maintained, then they will be doing a public service, the good of which will outlive them. There was never such folly as this wholesale construction of wooden buildings,—a folly without an extenuating circumstance. The first and last cost of such a building, including its destruction by fire, is greater than that of a brick building, and it adds to the cost of all other buildings. It postpones the rebuilding of the city in a permanent form, and gives Chicago the name, the country over, of a collection of shanties, liable to be swept by fire at any time. Though the fire limits are not nearly as extensive as they ought to be, that is no excuse for the non-enforcement of the existing ordinance, and we trust that the prosecutions to be commenced to-day will be kept up, so long as there is any attempt to violate the law.

THE STATE REVENUE LAW.

The Legislature evidently is not, at present, equal to the task of framing an intelligent or just Revenue bill, and each day's debate shows that the time given to that subject is wasted. So long as a majority persist in framing a Tax bill upon the theory that every promissory note given as evidence of debt is so much added to the tangible and taxable capital of the State, we cannot expect any good result to follow from these deliberations. Perhaps the Legislature would act wisely if they would pass no law at all,—leaving the existing law in operation for the present, and merely authorize the Governor to appoint a commission of three citizens conversant with the subject of taxation to collect information concerning the general resources and condition of the State, and especially of the local taxation, and report both information and a plan of revenue for State and county purposes, at the meeting of the next Legislature. Such a commission need not, and ought not, to be expensive. The Commissioners proper for such a duty would readily serve without compensation. The State of Illinois is sadly deficient in statistical information. There is no published report of the extent of local taxation, direct or indirect, nor is there any published record showing the cost of collecting taxes, either for the State or for counties and towns. We think it likely that an exhibit of such facts would have a healthful influence in framing a Revenue bill, the main object of which at present seems to be to create the greatest number of revenue officers at the greatest possible expense, and to get revenue out of what people owe. The object of a Revenue bill should be to collect the needed revenue in the simplest manner, and at the least expense, from property, not from debts. In most other States the information we have suggested is annually collected, and legislation is based thereon. Reforms are taking place all around us, while we are floundering in a system so crude and so ill-adapted to the circumstances of the present time as to defy ordinary enlightenment.

THE NEW ORLEANS REVOLT.

The condition of affairs at New Orleans is but a natural result of the political control of the class of men who hold all the offices in Lousiana, State and national. Governor Warmoth is a man of ability, but altogether of the Jim Fisk order. He has been successful in attaining power and place, and in amassing wealth. The plunder of the State has consolidated the large mass of the population, not disfranchised, under one general party designation, which, of course, has become torn and divided by dissensions. The Federal office-holders in New Orleans have thought it to be their duty to unite with that faction of the party which now oppose Warmoth. Warmoth is in possession of the State Government, is supported by the other State officers, and a majority of the two branches of the State Legislature. A minority of the Republican members, uniting with the few Democrats, have set up an independent Legislature. The latter organization has repeatedly appealed, and the Federal office-holders have backed the appeal, to the President to interpose the national authority, declare martial law, oppose Warmoth with bayonets, and enable the other faction to rule the State. The President has wisely refused to do what these men request. Granted, that Warmoth is a scoundrel, who abuses his office for his own aggrandizement. That his rule is despotic as well as unscrupulous, is probably true, but he has the advantage of being the legally-elected Governor,—elected in part by the men who now seek his overthrow. It is more than likely that, in a State where popular elections have been mockeries ever since 1863, the respect of the people for political forms has become rather weak, and that the impulse is to overturn an existing Government by force, whenever it becomes disagreeable. Warmoth has held office longer than any Governor in Louisiana since 1863, and all his predecessors were deposed by military force. But, whatever pretexts may have offered for such proceedings heretofore, they do not exist now. The State was reconstructed several years ago, and no legal objections have been urged against the State Government. The colored people constitute a majority of the inhabitants of Louisiana, and, though divided on this question, the majority of them side with Warmoth. We do not see how the President can interpose Federal authority and troops in Louisiana, so long as both the Executive and Legislative departments of the State Government do not ask for such interference, but protest against it. The Constitution of the United States requires any State to have no better Government than the people thereof desire. When they really get tired of Warmoth, and want somebody else, they will get rid of him. The Constitution of Louisiana provides the legal means for the cure of any evils that may exist. This man Warmoth was chosen Governor by an immense majority,—one strong reason for his election being that he was very offensive to the native white population of the State. Though those opposed to Warmoth are the better class of people, including the ex-rebels, we see no lawful means to depose him until the next election. Then, particularly if all political disabilities be removed, there may be sufficient strength not only to get rid of Warmoth, but also of a numerous class of blackguards equally dangerous to the peace of society.

THE SPANISH SPECK OF WAR.

The rumors of a disturbance of the amicable relations between the United States and Spain, which have been rife for the past few weeks, begin now to assume shape, and a small speck of war is beginning to make its appearance in the distant horizon, which may be dissipated, or may grow into a genuine war-cloud, full of wrath and thundering. Thus far, all apprehensions, growing out of the delicate relations which the United States sustain to Cuba as a near neighbor whose rights have been almost daily compromised by the events in the insurrection so successfully prosecuted in that island, have been regularly quieted by assurances from the State Department that all was going well, and by equally sanguine assurances from the Court at Madrid that there were no differences between the United States and Spain which could not be settled satisfactorily by diplomacy. But these assurances were given before the real cause of war had been developed. The State Department had only received an *ex-parte* statement of the Florida affair. It had interrogated the authorities at Havana relative to the seizure and search of the vessel by the two Spanish men-of-war, and, at first, the Captain-General denied the facts *in toto*. Subsequently, he so far modified his statement as to admit the facts, but excused them on the ground that the search was made without official orders. The Navy Department, however, has now received the affidavits of the Captain, officers, and crew of the vessel, giving in full detail, with dates, names, etc., an account of that search which places the affair in a very serious light, and relieves it from that uncertain and mythical character which has hitherto invested it. These affidavits show that, when the Florida was first brought-to on the ocean by a solid shot from the Spanish man-of-war, she was outside the marine league restricted by international law, and on the highway of nations, while the Spaniard had his guns run out and the decks cleared for action. Furthermore, the affidavits show that the Spaniard followed the Florida outside and searched her. They also show that the second search was made after the Florida had left Nassau, and by a Spanish vessel whose Captain had been in Nassau for six days while the Florida was there, and, therefore, knew of the first search and the innocent character of the United States vessel. In the face of all this, he put to sea and again searched the Florida. It would be difficult to conceive of a more flagrant outrage of public law than this,—all the more flagrant that it was repeated with an evidently studied intent to insult the United States.

In view of these facts it is now stated that the Government will adhere to the principle established in the Trent case, and demand of Spain, first, an apology for its repeated outrage on this vessel; second, the punishment of the officers who committed it; and, third, indemnity for the damages sustained. This position of the Government lifts the matter out of the diplomatic fog which has hitherto enveloped it, and brings it before the Madrid Court in such a shape that they must give a categorical answer. If they accede to the demands of the United States Government, peace will follow; if not, war. That is the length and breadth of it.

Any conjecture as to the course Spain will pursue, now that she is face to face with the United States, can only be pure speculation. If she does make acknowledgement, it will be a sore humiliation to her national pride, for a Spaniard, whether he be right or wrong, will seldom make an apology. The blue blood of the average Castilian will boil against the admission that Spain can do anything that she ought to be sorry for. The people and the press, both official and otherwise, have been extremely violent in their denunciations of this country, ever since the first trouble occurred, and whether the Government, which has been tossed here and there for years by every wind of faction, has strength enough to resist this overwhelming pressure of popular opinion, is at least exceedingly problematical. We are now, and in fact always shall be, as long as this Cuban insurrection lasts, which promises to be a permanent institution, in a position where we may have war any day, and it is now the part of simple prudence to place our house in order for it, and not go to sea in the tubs which Minister Sickles has informed us Spain can wipe out in two weeks. As Cuba would be the objective point of the campaign, our navy should be in a state of efficiency not only to cover that point, but to protect our own 2,000 miles of coast.

The most cheering news for the future of France that has reached us for many a long day comes in the shape of a movement for compulsory education. M. Jules Simon, the Minister of Public Instruction, has brought before the Assembly a bill, the provisions of which make education compulsory throughout the country. The Committee on Education has inaugurated a much-needed reform by reporting in favor of allowing all properly qualified persons to teach in both public and private schools. This recommendation, if adopted, as it probably will be, sweeps away a number of vexatious and ill-judged restrictions, which now hedge about the sphere of the teacher in *La Belle France*. Moreover, the Committee on Army Reorganization recommends that the soldiers who so far neglect the means of instruction now provided for the army as to be unable to read and write at the end of their term of service, shall be retained until they acquire both these accomplishments. The inherent justice of this latter proceeding may perhaps be doubtful, but it is in keeping with the whole tone of French law, and will probably prove to be, on the whole, a very beneficial measure. The one ominous fact in regard to all the plans is contained in the despatch which states that "The French Bishops are opposing the compulsory education bill proposed by M. Jules Simon." Their opposition may proceed merely from objection to the obligatory nature of the enactment, but the past course of the higher French clergy in this matter would seem to indicate that the plan is also objected to on other grounds. In one of the late numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Emile de Laveleye, in an able review of Instruction in the United States, draws a mournful comparison between its advancement here and in France, and adds (we quote from memory): "In the United States, the clergy push forward and aid all such measures; in France, the clergy oppose them. This is the reason why instruction is always more diffused among the masses in Protestant countries than in Catholic. In the former the Church countenances all movements for popular education; in the latter the Church frowns upon them." In the France of to-day, however, clerical opposition will not count for as much as it did in the France of yesterday, and we hope to see a prosperous future secured by the speedy passage of this most important and auspicious law. Meanwhile, what is the International doing? Their formal support of the measure, through Representatives in the Assembly, might do more harm than good, but it would be easy for them to arouse popular sentiment throughout the country to such an extent as to secure the speedy success of the movement. It would be a large step toward "freeing the masses," and the International, if it is ever to do anything useful, should help on the good work.

England certainly has a lofty disregard for the gods of her subject races. She brought on the Black Hole tragedy, and Cawnpore, and Lucknow, by haughty contempt for the religion of her Sepoy soldiers, and afterward threw the responsibility on her subordinate officials; but now the Government claims credit for making a decision of kindred nature, which may fan the smouldering embers of discontent into a furious flame of revolt. Recently, Chief Justice Norman, of India, was assassinated by a certain Mohammedan named Abdoolah. The Home Government ordered the murderer to be hung, and his body to be burned immediately after the execution. The reason given is, that the Mohammedans believe that immediately after death every corpse is visited by two hideous angels, Nakir and Monkir, who examine it as to its faith,—the soul returning to the body pending this examination. But, if the body be utterly destroyed, the soul is unable to find means to speak to the angels, and is therefore lost. Hence, by a refinement of cruelty, the Christian Government seized upon this superstition to strike terror into the hearts of its infidel subjects. "Abdoolah," we learn, "faced his sentence of death with composure, but, on learning that his chance of salvation was to be irretrievably destroyed, his courage utterly forsook him, and he died in despair." Thereupon the London *Examiner*, which gives the story in detail, congratulates its readers on the astuteness of the Government in discovering so sure a hold upon the terrors of the Mussulman. "We have found the Achilles' heel in the panoply of fanaticism. Without really touching his prospects in the next world, we can pull the reins so as to keep him in order in this." The direct insult given to their religion, and the attempt to destroy criminals not only for this world, but (as they believe) for the next, has not only produced mutterings of rebellion among the savage Wahabees, the bravest of all the Indian tribes, but also throughout the whole educated Mohammedan community. Blowing Sepoys from cannon-mouths into Paradise was bad enough, but burning criminals into the everlasting flames of Gehenna is worse.

The Board of Public Works made troubles galore in New York City, and its namesake in the District of Columbia is striving hard to imitate it. It is but fair to say that its struggles have been rewarded with a good degree of success. At least, the tax-payers of the District think so, and are now circulating petitions in which they ask Congress to appoint a committee to investigate the matter. From their statement it would appear that the Board, having first passed a resolution to keep all their transactions secret, proceeded to steal right and left. Among the counts in the indictment against them are the following:

In seven months, appropriations for contingent expenses have been demanded by the Executive and the Board, and made by the Legislature, to the extraordinary amount of over $200,000.

Whereas it was expressly provided that there should be a Civil Engineer on the Board, at a salary of $2,500 per annum, paid by the United States Government, the Board imported from New York, at a salary of $8,500 per annum, an Engineer whom it has since dismissed, and is now trying to make the scape goat of its blunders.

The City Hall (a fire proof building) was abandoned, and four separate buildings for the different branches were hired and fitted up at an expense of not less than $160,000.

The Legislature, at the instigation of the Board, has passed two loan bills of $4,000,000 each, for improvements. Each bill involves an additional special tax of $2,000,000 on private property, and this whole sum of $12,000,000 is to be placed *absolutely* and *without restriction* in the hands of five men.

An unparalleled profligacy in advertising has been exhibited in the employment of fifteen newspapers, bearing an ominous resemblance to subsidizing the press of the District.

It has created many new Bureaus, largely increasing the number of corporation officers and the rate of their salaries.

It hired thousands of men, carts, and wagons, many of them from the adjoining States, at extravagant cost, just before the election.

Two elections have been held within a year (one only being necessary), at an expense exceeding $100,000, including registration and advertising.

The case certainly demands investigation. If it be found that the charges are true, the widespread system of governing through "Commissions" will receive another serious blow. Almost without exception, it has been found to hold true that, where four or five men are associated together in such a way that an enormous amount of public money passes through their hands, dishonesty follows. The divided responsibility makes them reckless and too often corrupt. The District of Columbia is worse off than New York in this matter, for the latter city has something to show for the vast amount of money spent, while all the "improvements" in Washington and Georgetown have redounded only to the harm of the luckless inhabitants of these cities.

The Education Bill of Great Britain, while it has fulfilled all expectations in the cities, and rescued thousands of children from hopeless ignorance and vice, has awakened bitter opposition in many of the towns and villages. By it, authority is given to establish denominational schools, although with rigid restrictions as to the amount and kind of religious instruction there imparted. This provision was probably inserted in order to throw a sop to the Cerberus of the Established Church, and thus pacify an element which would otherwise have strenuously opposed, and might perhaps have defeated, the whole measure. The result is found to be, that Cerberus has had altogether too much given him. The great wealth of the Established Church enabled it instantly to institute such a number of schools that, throughout a large part of the country, the whole system is virtually under the control of the Church of England clergy. Such a state of things has inevitably caused much dissatisfaction. The Dissenters charge, rightly or wrongly, that the provisions of the bill regulating religious instruction are rapidly becoming a dead letter. There was lately a "Dissenters' Conference" at Manchester, held with a view to force the Government into some sort of a compromise; and the failure of the movement is said to have awakened widespread opposition to the Gladstone Administration. In order to pacify this feeling, the Hon. Robert Lowe has been addressing the people at various points. He expresses sympathy with the Dissenters, but says that the Administration did everything it could to strip the bill of all objectionable features, and yielded only when further debate would have resulted in leaving another whole generation to grow up uneducated. Meanwhile, there have been slight disturbances in different rural districts; and, in one school, the enthusiastic young Protestants substituted benches for stools, and acted over again the part played by Jenny Geddes in the Tron-Kirk of Edinboro'.

The life of O. Paige, Esq., of Dubuque, Iowa, has become a burden to him. Persons who are fond of quiet will not wonder thereat when they hear the "Secret of Horror" which O. Paige has revealed to a wondering world. In the State of New York, in 1850, there appeared to him "visions of horrible beings, talking with oaths of horrible blasphemy, degraded, lying, sneaky beings, giant in form, naked, and full of all manner of uncleanliness, the workers of deception, never telling the truth, pretending to be in a horrible rage at me, threatening to kill me day and night." Thereupon, he very wisely fled from the Empire State; but, alas! in vain. From city to city the horrible visions pursue him. "They show themselves to be horrible giants, twenty-five feet high, naked and shameless,—continually raising children, and continually devouring them." They keep him awake nights, and, sad to say, keep him from working in the daytime. In short, there is no end to their meddlesome interference, and O. Paige, in despair, tells his story to the world. The circular from which we have quoted was accompanied by a note which we reprint *verbatim et literatim*:

Jan 1—1871 Since this was put in print another horrible league has been brought to light the Paris Communes a league of distruction & Chicago has been distroyed Paris Commune & Spiritual Commune are names of blasphemy Spiritual Commune is against the Bible and good morals Paris Commune is to distroy our cities by fire the Golden Circle & blue blue K K K Murdered Lincoln & the loyalist these are the leagues which worship the power of the beast which is to rise and go into perdition & all that wonder whose name was not written on the lamb's book of Life I have no Selfish object in view whatever in publishing this I had rather It would fal on a person of better abilities I continually hear threats against our land & think they mean as they say

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The latest railroad war was waged among the sand-hills of Long Island. The Hempstead Railroad Company borrowed some thousands of dollars from the Brooklyn Trust Company, on condition that, unless the interest was promptly paid, the latter should have the right to appoint a Receiver. The railroad didn't pay the interest on its loan. Its creditor, therefore, appointed Mr Snediker Receiver, and this gentleman demanded possession of the papers, etc., at the Railroad Company's office, but was glad to retire in possession of a whole skin. War was declared *instanter*. One morning, at half-past 6, General Snediker advanced on the enemy's works, to-wit: the Hempstead Station, with a force which united the characteristics of Falstaff's recruits and our army in Flanders. Repulsed here by a cannonade of bricks, stones, and rails, the undaunted S. made a flank movement on a locomotive standing near. At the close of the engagement the tender was his, and the engine was disappearing down the track with half-a-dozen men in gallant but hopeless pursuit. But blood had been shed. Snediker had been felled to the ground by a blow from a poker. He rose in time to draw from his pocket a small howitzer in the shape of a Smith & Wesson revolver, and with this he put one ball through the smoke-stack, one into the furnace, and two through the side of the engine. All in vain, however. Engineer and fireman miraculously escaped and the locomotive was gone. By this time Hempstead was aroused. A battle ensued. The wounded, to wit: General Snediker, retired to Brooklyn for reinforcements and did not return. His army fought gallantly, but finally yielded before knives, pistols, and clubs, and, for the present at least, the Hempstead Railroad Company holds its own.

A political *emeute* has occurred in New Mexico, very similar in character to the New Orleans difficulty. In the House of Representatives, on the 10th, the tumult became so great that the Speaker ordered the lobbies vacated. The Sheriff refused to obey, whereupon the Speaker adjourned the House. The Democrats, who were in a minority, remained, proceeded to elect a Speaker, and passed resolutions admitting Democrats as members in place of three Republicans expelled and one deceased, and then had the Republican Speaker and two other Republicans arrested and taken to the hall of the House, and held as prisoners. This action of a Democratic minority to intimidate the majority by violence carries with it its own comment upon the freedom of government in that region. How it will eventuate is uncertain, but the Republicans have resolved to maintain their rights, and the Speaker of the House has called upon General Granger for a military guard to keep the mob out of the lobby and protect the majority in the exercise of its rights, and the Secretary of State has refused to recognize the new organization effected by the Democrats, or to swear in the new members admitted by them. If the Republicans are deprived of their rights, it can only be done by mob violence, which will, probably, be no more successful than it has been in New Orleans.

The Washington quidnuncs have blocked out a pair of foreign wars for us—Russia and Spain being the parties of the second part. Spain we can undertake to attend to without calling out the volunteers; but Russia—what shall we do with her? Alexis and his suite have the Lieutenant General of our army in their clutches, and, upon a declaration of war, would doubtless seize him as a hostage, form an alliance with Spotted Tail and his Sioux warriors, make a forced march upon the Pacific Railroad, and do a vast amount of damage. If, in addition to this, the Grand Duke should send his fleet around and capture Alaska away from us, our condition as a belligerent power would be crippled indeed. But perhaps it is not worth while to borrow much trouble about this subject. Fish and Gortschakoff may get up any amount of indignation at each other, and still fail utterly to excite the Eagle and Bear to the fighting point. We may clasp our dear Alaska ($7,200,000) to our bosom, with perfect assurance that she is ours forever.

From the "Annual Directory" of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, for 1872, we collect the following statistics: The United States are divided into seven Provinces, each under an Archbishop; these Provinces are divided into Dioceses, each having a Bishop. The number of Bishops in each Province is thus given: Province of Baltimore, 13; of Cincinnati, 9; of New Orleans, 6; of New York, 11; of Oregon, 4; of St. Louis, 16, including 5 Vicariates Apostolic; of San Francisco, 3. Total—Archbishops, 7; Bishops, 54; Administrators of Vacant Sees, 2; Mitred Abbots, 5; priests, 4,269.

If we may believe the German Socialistic papers, the infant Teutons, like the celebrated babe of Ginx, count their being born as the first of their misfortunes. One of the organs of the International contains the following announcement: "The shoemaker Lang, of Altona, and his wife, have been afflicted with the birth of a modern slave. The young slave and his mother are doing well." It is gratifying to learn that a life begun so inauspiciously is already prospering; but how Lang, *pere* and *mere*, can reconcile it with their consciences to engage in the slave-trade, we cannot see.

PERSONAL.

Colonel James H. Gilpatrick, a leading lawyer of Kansas, and Miss Sadie, daughter of General Blunt, were married at Leavenworth last week.

—Brigham Young is said to complain, that, being imprisoned in his own house, he has to board his jailor.

—Susan B. Anthony says that more than 45,000 people have heard her lecture on the "Social Evil."

—Hatch Macomber, an old and esteemed citizen of Ellsworth, Me., died recently, his death being the first in a family of 11, the oldest 81 and the youngest 56.

—The remains of Fitz Hugh Ludlow, the well known writer, who died in Geneva, Switzerland, in September, 1870, have arrived in Poughkeepsie for interment.

—Emil Ritterhaus, the most eminent of the younger poets of Germany, has a poem on Lake Erie, in which he talks about the palm-trees and alligators of that region.

—Professor Goldwin Smith has taken up his residence at Toronto, and, in addition to spending six weeks each year at Cornell University, intends to edit a new Canadian magazine.

—The Hamilton (O.) *Telegraph* has a column article describing how Fisk shot himself while attempting to draw a pistol from his pocket. It thinks this line of defence will acquit Stokes.

—Alexis danced in St. Louis with Mrs. Mayor Brown, Miss Eliza Brown, of Frankfort, Kentucky, and Miss Button. He escorted Miss Sallie Briton to the supper-room.

—"Fort Hill," the home of the late John C Calhoun, was sold at public outcry, Monday of last week, and bought in by Colonel Clemson, son-in-law of the great statesman, at $15,000.

—Sylvia Ann Howland's bequests to New Bedford, Mass., have at length been paid in full,—$194,000 on the principal after deducting the legacy tax, and $58,915 as interest; total, $252,915.

—A letter of Charles Dickens is just published, in which, speaking of the House of Commons, he says that he believes "no consideration would induce him to become a member of that extraordinary assembly."

—John H. Brocklesby, a Hartford lawyer, has accepted a position on the Boston *Post*. Among the Boston journalists from the Nutmeg State are Fred. Goodrich and Edward S. Sears, formerly of Hartford, and Messrs. Robeson and Elliott, of New Haven.

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says: "Miss McCracken, who was caught up by the storm in Youghiogheny Valley, on Sunday last, was carried 400 yards, by actual measurement, and fell through an apple tree, receiving a number of severe bruises. The limbs of the tree broke the force of the fall and saved her life."

—William B. Allison, the Senator elect from Iowa, was born in Wayne County, O., March 2, 1829; educated at Western Reserve College; and studied law at Wooster. He commenced practice at Ashland, O., in 1852, but removed to Dubuque in the spring of 1857. As aid to Governor Kirkwood during the war, he rendered efficient service in organizing troops. In the fall of 1862 he was elected to Congress,—his term of continuous service expiring last March.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of the 3d inst., says: "In a late issue the death of Judge Murray Morrison, of Los Angeles, was announced. Only four days later, his wife, a beautiful and interesting woman, aged only 35, also breathed her last. She was an invalid before his death, and that event so affected her impaired vitality that she was unable to withstand the blow. Mrs. Morrison was formerly one of the most fascinating belles of the State capital."

—The Hartford *Courant* says: "It is reported that the life of the late James Fisk, Jr., was insured for $300,000. The Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of this city, was offered a risk on his life of $20,000 within the last two months, which the Company declined to take. It was urged that he was a good physical risk, but the officers didn't consider him morally sound, and on that account looked upon him as hazardous, and let him alone; and the wisdom of their decision is now apparent."

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Milan has within six months shipped 40,000 bushels of potatoes to St. Louis.

—Three mad dogs were killed in Cairo on Thursday.

—The North Vermilion *Chronicle* is the name of a new weekly soon to be issued at Hoopeston, on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

—A. Cottrell, of Mendon, has sold to Kathman & Co., of Quincy, 201 hogs of the spotted China breed, one of which weighed 615 pounds.

—Two wild turkeys, of enormous size, were recently killed on Sandy Creek, Morgan County, by Mr. McFeeley.

—A large gray wolf creates great excitement in the vicinity of Jacksonville.

—A Chenoa hotel-keeper levied on the baggage of a traveller, whose initials comprised about half the alphabet, the other day, and found the man's worldly effects to consist of a pair of old pants, a dirty shirt, and a husking-peg.

—The Rev. James Tubbs, of Young America, has lost, recently, over 150 fat hogs, out of a total of 230 which he had in his yards, and they are still dying, of hog cholera. The disease attacked his hogs just after he had secured the marketing of 114, which averaged a trifle over 230 lbs apiece. The hogs have died at the rate of from one to nine daily.

—Captain A. M. Hobbs, Circuit Clerk at Yorkville, recently suffered the extraction from his leg of a rebel bullet, received at Stone River, and died of erysipelas on Thursday. He was a native of Falmouth, Me.

—The erroneous statement was recently made that Captain James May, of Rock Island, claimed to have commanded the first steamboat that ascended Fever River, where Galena, Ill., is now situated. He does, it seems, claim to have commanded the steamboat Shamrock when she made the first business trip made by a steamboat from St. Louis to Fever River Lead Mines, in March, 1827, which was some months before a name was given to the village of Galena. Then there were no habitations for white people on the Illinois side, from the head of the Rapids, where Nauvoo now is, to Prairie du Chien, and no white habitations from Captain Pritchard's, where Canton, Mo., is situated, on the west side, up to Fort Snelling, near where St. Paul now is. Several steamboats made trips to carry military stores to Fort Snelling and intermediate points some few years before, but none of them made return or business trips.

IOWA.

A petition is in circulation in Dubuque, asking Governor Carpenter to appoint Thomas M. Monroe to the Circuit Court Judgeship, made vacant by the death of Judge Barker.

—The new residence of Colonel Thomas Snell, at Clinton, is called one of the costliest and most complete in the West.

—At West Liberty, on Sunday last, Mrs. Nolsien poisoned herself and child.

—Samuel Thatcher, and Warner P. Herrick, of Davenport, are dead.

—Professor Avery opened the public course of lectures at Iowa College, on Friday evening, by a lecture on "The Lack of Scientific Teaching of the Ancient Languages."

—The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* gives the following details of an Enoch Arden case:

Last September a woman giving her name as Miller, and claiming to be a widow, was married, by Justice Williams, to a man in this city, with whom she lived until a short time ago, when the former partner of her joys put in an appearance. Husband No. 1, having found out where his frisky wife resided, called upon her, and, after a friendly interchange of compliments, suggested that he was ready to take her back to his bosom if she desired it. She desired it, and the consequence was that the muchly married widow took up her duds and walked off with her newly-arrived old lord and master, giving as a reason for so doing, that she did not think husband No 2 was her "affinity." The happy and loving couple immediately domiciled themselves, and are living together yet in the enjoyment of connubial bliss. Husband No. 2, not exactly liking how the old thing worked, got up on his ear and has applied for a divorce.

INDIANA.

Among the recent deaths of prominent citizens in the State are those of Peter Kellenberger, of Washington, and James Sawers, of Lafayette.

—On New Year's night four men disguised in masks, repaired to the house of Adam Stutzman, near the Vienna & Charlestown Road, in Clark County. Stutzman was absent at the time. The villains, finding Stutzman away, and that the old lady and three small children were the only persons at home, immediately ordered Mrs. Stutzman with her children to leave the house. They then entered upon a work of destruction, breaking up the furniture and household goods, and throwing a feather-bed down a well adjoining the premises. It is not known what caused these Ku-Klux to commit such a deed of violence upon a defenceless woman and helpless children. Stutzman himself is an old man; Mrs. Stutzman is a young woman.

—The Kentland *Gazette* states that four members of the family of Mr. J. H. Hoober, of that place, were badly poisoned with arsenic. The four who were affected partook of a pie for dinner, and those of the family who did not eat of the pie were not affected. Arsenic had been used about the house for poisoning rats, and it is supposed that in some way, no one knows how, it got into the material used in the pie. Medical aid was summoned as soon as the parties were affected, antidotes were administered, and all are getting well.

—A stairway into the cellar of the State House is being made under the rotunda, and a room fixed up below for the use of the State Geologist, who finds his rapidly-increasing collection of specimens cramping him for room. The latest acquisition is a stuffed heron, contributed by O. B. Gilkey and S. C. Vance, of Indianapolis.

The Indianapolis *Journal* records the following case of rapid adjudication: "Yesterday morning creditors of W. F. Stewart, and Richard S. Sears, of Danville, filed a petition with the Clerk of the United States District Court, asking that they be adjudged bankrupt. Notice was served upon the parties, and they entered an appearance. After a little delay, an adjudication was consented to, and in the evening a decree issued."

MICHIGAN.

—John Morris, agent of the State Prison, has forwarded an order for 118 copies of *Harpers' Magazine* for one year. These magazines are taken by that number of convicts, in place of the tobacco rations.

—The product of mineral from the Calumet & Hecla mine for the month ending Dec. 31, 1871, amounted to 903 tons 1,766 pounds.

—The Saginaw Bay Light House cost $3,000. The light is 63 feet from the ground. Sixty-eight gallons of oil are allowed for it during the season of navigation.

WASHINGTON.

The Rebellion Against Schoolmasters.

Tavern Nomenclature----The New York Federal Ring.

On Pulpit Cribbage.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

John Sherman returns. So much more for the managing politician. So much the less for the great State. What may happen to this adroit puller of wires and player over the surface of principles in the next seven years we hardly care to think. One of Shakespeare's great characters remarked: "I am what I am!" But John Sherman is most what he is not.

CLAYTON.

A little chicken-cock man, with a fierce moustache and one arm, the Arkansas Warmoth. They say he gave a non-elected Democrat a certificate of election in place of an elected Republican. That sentence looks involved. I guess his crime, in the Ku-Klux Committee's eyes, was giving the certificate to a Democrat. O fie! Clayton, fie! to give a certificate, in these days, to a man elected by the other party.

ON TAVERN NAMES.

Mr. Sykes, late proprietor of Willard's, has taken the old Jenness House, and elevated it to the title of "The Imperial Hotel." This is like our innkeepers, whose grandiloquence breaks out in nothing less than "Grand Centrals," "Grand Operas," and "Grand American Tea Companies." Among the numerous Committees of Congress, one might be made upon Nomenclature. A good name ought to head the Committee, as Philadelphia Van Trump. Some sonorous names for hotels would be, "The Grand Almighty," "The Gorgeous Immensity," and "The Great War-Governor." This Committee must stop the business of concealing hash-traps under such aristocratic titles as "St. Lawrence," "St. George," "St. Louis," "Clarendon," and "Arlington." It is long since we have had a hotel well named, although fair selections are "The Pacific Hotel," at Chicago, and "The Colonade," at Philadelphia. The big new hotel at Baltimore, on the site of Fountain Jim, is now the subject of an inquest to Latinize it, although for nearly one hundred years it has given hospitality under that pretty, cooling title, to every celebrity from Lafayette downward. There is no more dignity in six sylables on a sign-board than in one real sound. The St. Nicholas Hotel, at New York, was well named; but one saint is enough for a city, and he should be to the manor born. If the Baltimore people must intermarry a hospitable old site with a longer word, why not say "The Chesapeake?" In like manner, one of the new hotels now rising in Chicago would monumentalize your Great Conflagration by some timely title as truly as if you were to put up a shaft like the London Fire Monument. Willard's Hotel, in this city, is to be re-furnished and opened by a New England man.

CARPENTER MOUNTS THE CART.

Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, announces that he will speak. He does this in advance, like Wachtel, the tenor, and Professor Pratt, the horse-tamer. It is needless to say there is a great sensation in all the isles of Japhet. When a truly great man speaks a piece, the price of ear-trumpets goes up, and front seats are reserved for the very aged. Peanuts are smuggled into Congress, and their shells trodden under foot to increase the applause when your great man speaks a piece.

In this pause before the occasion, when our Demosthenes has his mouth full of the pebbles of preparation, we interject our feeble voice, after the fashion of that urchin who, just as the curtain goes up upon the mighty actor, cries across the house:

"Smithy, fling me over a chair!"

Our point is this: What is the use of a man announcing that he will speak a piece when he was never known to be still? What is the great piece our gifted friend is to speak? "Some remarks," he says, "on the recent political delusion called 'Civil Service Reform,' by transferring the patronage of the Government from the officers in whom the Constitution vests it to a Board of Schoolmasters to sit in Washington."

It is queer how a certain kind of man shrinks when the schoolmaster comes round. He observes in the near perspective a blackboard, a dunce's cap, and a flogging-birch. And then this transferring of "the patronage" from the boy's pockets to the master: the green apples and chewing-gum, the second-hand cigar on which he is learning to draw, and the numerous dirty and indigestible perquisites dear to boys and Congressmen; with what genuine heartiness does our friend hate the schoolmaster as he gives up his "patronage!" And a Board of Schoolmasters is worse than all; they never meet in such assembled state unless it is a special offence of aggravated frequency. We have but to imagine Congressman Carpenter before this Board, turning his pockets inside out, and sent home to his father, the Constituency, with a recommendation that he be apprenticed to some useful trade,—some trade which will insensibly reduce his self-esteem, and teach him the Commandments.—I say we can then hear him exclaim, in an audible whisper: "What a delusion of schoolmasters!"

THE MOUTH-ORGANS.

The New York *Times* has paid Carl Schurz the penalty of abusing him. These penalties the high-minded and independent must always receive from the Ring, and the New York *Times* is as truly a Ring paper as the New York *Star* or the Chicago *Evening Mush and Milk*. It was once upon a time made to appear a spirit of the hour; but this was like the crime of Stokes, which rid the world of a monster, and yet took no character upon itself. It was not in this journal to continue a career it had long unfitted itself for by sleeping in the Custom House, and confining its cranium to the proportions of one of Tom Murphy's hats,—which the soldiers described as equally unreliable for out-of-door or hospital uses. A paper notable only for size and disconnectedness, like an uninteresting dictionary, can do no man any harm and no cause any good. Its place of publication is a sort of editorial naturalization office, where all the nationalities march in to forget their own language and principles, and yet acquire very little of ours. And this nest of Lambeth Casuals has the impudence to deride Carl Schurz for being a German. Truly the Administration is badly supported by its organs, with one foot in New York on a damaged hat, and the other in Chicago upon a piece of milk toast!

BISHOP PROSPECTIVE CYCLONE.

A military friend of mine sends me an ugly story. He went to hear the greatest pulpit orator of the North Temperate Zone, a few Sundays ago,—the same, it is said, who writes circular letters to the Methodist clergy of Iowa. The effort was fine; the thought nearly up to the grade of this beaming correspondence. Sparks flew. Tophet groaned. Sewing machines of rhetoric blew up.

My friend went home, like one whose intellect had been moved in upon his worship. There was a new book of English imprint lying on his table, called "Hades," by a Rev. Mr. Bartol. Taking up this book, his eye struck something. Ha! It was a part of the very sermon he had been listening to. He plunged wildly on, paragraph after paragraph, page after page, the language of the sermon.

"Oh!" said he, "this is some do-reem! I cannot have been to church at all, but must have been reading this book all night."

Then he counted his money, remembering the sum left in the church collection, and the theory of the dream would not stand. It was too true. The Rev. Mr. Cyclone had cribbed for a sermon a part of the Rev. Bartol's book!

My friend, to whom plagiarism is somewhat abhorrent, uttered the English of the title of that book as a concluding remark:

"Hades!"

Next morning his eye struck the following newspaper paragraph:

A vigorous effort will be made by the laity of the Church of the Rev. Mr. Cyclone to retain that eminently original orator in his pulpit for three more years. The rules of the Methodist body prescribe three years as the limit of one clergyman's tenure in one pulpit; but, in this case,—Washington being a very exceptional place, and this the Government chapel,—the laws of old-fashioned Methodism hardly apply. Bishop Simpson—said to be a family connection of President Grant, whose name is U. Simpson Grant—will, we hope, second the laity in this entirely spontaneous movement to make the rules of Methodism partial, so far as Mr. Cyclone is concerned.

"Well!" said my military friend, "if they don't move Cyclone, they'll get a good deal of good library-reading this year." GATH.

Mrs. Mansfield Worried.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Jan. 11.

Last evening a small boy called at the Sixteenth Precinct Station House, in West Twentieth street, and asked for the venerable Captain, John Williamson. The Sergeant on duty at the desk informed the little fellow that the Captain was not in at present, but he expected him every moment, and inquired if he could not attend to the business for him. The boy then said that he had been sent there by Mrs. Mansfield, with a note to be given to Captain John. The Sergeant asked him to leave the note, and he would hand it to the Captain as soon as he arrived. This the boy did not at first feel inclined to do, but as the Captain did not make his appearance in a short time, he concluded to leave it with the Sergeant, who, thinking that it must be of vital importance and might probably have some information, hardly gave the Captain time to get inside the Station House before he handed him the note, telling him that it must be of importance, as the boy left such strict orders about it.

Captain John in his usual careless manner opened the note, which, by the way, was highly perfumed, and was astonished to find that it was from Mrs. Mansfield, stating that "a ravenous looking man had been walking up and down opposite her house all day, and she was afraid that he might attempt to do her bodily harm, and wished to know if the Captain would not see to it that the man was removed, as she could not rest easy while he was allowed to patrol up and down in front of the house." The Captain smiled after reading the letter, and immediately sent word to Mrs. Mansfield that they would take care of the man if he attempted to forcibly enter her house or do her any injury.

THE PROSPECTS OF TRADE.

Views of Prominent New York Merchants—An Increase of Prices—Alpaca—Southern Buyers—The Lace Trade—Sudden Cessation of Smuggling—The French and English Markets.

From the New York Evening Post, Jan. 11.

In two or three weeks from this time the spring trade in dry goods will fairly begin, and the larger firms are eagerly looking forward to the coming campaign. The prospect on the whole is encouraging, although it is rather too early as yet to foretell with certainty in what branches of trade the greatest activity will be displayed.

The financial collapses that have recently occurred, the present scarcity of money, and the temporary stagnation caused by the overthrow of the Tammany Ring and their supporters, will not, in the opinion of the leading dry goods merchants, materially affect the wholesale houses, although the retail dealers will doubtless feel the result of these combined causes.

It is altogether too early in the year to hazard any guess at the fashions which are to prevail; and it is almost too early to speak even of the materials which will be in chief demand. It is, however, certain,—unless our most eminent dry goods men are mistaken,—that alpacas, of all shades, colors, and qualities, will be eagerly sought for.

The reason is sufficiently obvious. The best alpacas are in appearance equal to silks, and have the indisputable merit of costing less money. They are, moreover, fashionable, and without them, in the words of an eminent authority, "no lady's toilet can be considered complete." It is also a curious fact that the demand for alpacas has been largely increased by the Chicago fire. Before that calamity the Chicago ladies purchased silks in large quantities, but now it has become necessary to reduce domestic expenses, and the costly wardrobes destroyed by the flames are replaced by garments of cheaper materials. Thus it is alpacas have come into requisition, and the ladies are the more easily reconciled to the loss of their favorite silks by the recollection that alpaca dresses are worn in the highest social circles. This demand for one particular kind of goods has, of course, been followed by an increase in their price. Other causes besides the demand lead to the same result.

The effects of the French war are still severely felt. The numerous strikes, the trades unions, and excitement consequent upon political entanglements in Europe, conduce to the same result. All foreign goods, including alpacas, mohairs, the various descriptions of fancy dress goods, striped goods, plaids, &c., will be more expensive this season than they have been lately, but the change will be still more noticeable in alpacas, which will probably be sold at an increase of from 25 to 33 per cent on their prices during the past year.

SCARCITY OF WOOL.

The great scarcity of wool is another most important feature in the dry goods market. When the farmers, a few years ago, received $1 per pound for their wool, they devoted all their energies to sheep-raising, and, in course of time, the market was glutted. As a matter of course, prices fell rapidly, and many farmers, becoming disgusted, adopted the short-sighted policy of abandoning sheep-raising altogether. The effects of this foolish step are now becoming apparent. The supply of wool is no longer equal to the demand, and those farmers who have patiently waited for their opportunity, now control the market and dictate their own terms. The natural consequence is an increase in the price of woollen goods, which will probably be maintained for some time.

THE SOUTHERN TRADE.

There is every probability of a good Southern trade this year. One of the most prominent dry goods merchants in this city is of the opinion that the Southern States are to-day in a better financial condition than they have been for several years. He said that vast sums of money had been received for the cotton crop, and that a great part of that money would find its way to this city. He has already received large orders, and has every reason from other indications to believe that the Southern trade will be unusually active and prosperous.

LACES.

The prospects of the lace trade are also promising. It is probable that fine classes of real laces will be more expensive, but the prices of machine-made goods will not differ materially from those of last season. The French have brought imitation laces to a high degree of perfection.

It is a curious fact that the English, although they can provide better machinery than their neighbors across the channel, cannot compete with the latter in the production of lace. One reason for this is the skill of the French in dyeing. Much of the machine-made lace now imported is in all respects equal to that made by hand. Few persons, not experts, can tell the difference, and the real lace would probably soon be in less demand were it not for the prejudice of the wealthy in its favor.

The Custom House investigation has had a curious, and, it is to be presumed, totally unexpected effect upon the lace market. Many retail houses have of late imported their own lace, and have sold it at prices in some cases 30 per cent less than that paid by the wholesale houses in the first instance. The duty alone on lace, it must be remembered, averages about 60 per cent on the value of the article, and it is therefore evident that a large quantity of lace sold by these minor firms have been smuggled.

The retailers, it appears, have taken alarm at the action of the authorities in instituting an investigation into Custom House matters, and dreading the heavy fines imposed on convicted smugglers, are this season ordering their stock from the wholesale dealers.

To-day a gentleman, who has for many years been engaged in the lace trade, said that he knew from personal experience that an immence quantity of lace has been smuggled during the last few years. He believed that at least one-third of the lace sold by retail houses was brought into this city free of duty, and mentioned one case, which came under his own personal notice, where lace goods worth $10,000 passed through the Custom House without payment of the legal dues.

He thought that the investigation now in progress would almost entirely put an end to this evil, and said that no persons were more desirous of such a consummation than the heads of the large houses who procured their stock in a legitimate manner.

THE FRENCH MARKET.

A member of a large French importing firm, who has just returned from France, says he found the stocks on hand light and prices very firm. The results of the late war are still apparent, and the agitation of the labor question tends to unsettle the market. The Internationals are recognized as an active power, and laborers are making demands which, until now, have been unheard of. One of the largest manufacturers recently received notice that all his hands had "struck." Men who have been weaving cloth thirty inches wide do not hesitate to refuse to weave a narrower width, as the wider is more profitable.

The French, too, are not speculative. Some of them have on hand stock bought at prices much lower than the present rates, but the idea of underselling their competitors does not occur to them; they rather hold on to their goods demanding the present prices.

This merchant thinks it too early to predict what will be the trade of the coming season, but finds the indications of a prosperous business good. Many merchants announce that their collections are better than they have been for some time. One thing must not, however, be overlooked, viz., the Chicago fire. It will not do to believe that the results of this calamity have all been accomplished. The immediate effect was less serious than had been feared, but, it is remarked, the panic of 1837 was caused by the fire of 1835, and Chicago's ashes are still warm. Millions of property cannot be destroyed in a day without making the loss felt, and we may yet see serious results from the October conflagration.

THE ENGLISH MARKET.

An English importer, who has recently returned home, says prices are much higher in England, with an upward tendency. A buyer for a house in this city recently purchased in England a lot of alpaca, for which he was offered an advance of $30,000 before it was shipped. The offer was refused.

American merchants have not foreseen this advance, and have not, therefore, laid in heavy stocks. It is predicted, however, that buyers will soon realize that they need not soon expect the low prices of the past year or two, and will purchase accordingly.

Scientific Curiosity—A Plaster Cast of the Skeleton of a Megatherium.

From the Washington Chronicle.

There is being erected on a pedestal in the large hall at the Smithsonian Institution a plaster cast of a fossil skeleton of the megatherium. It was presented to the Institution by Professor Henry A. Ward, who occupies the chair of natural sciences in the University of Rochester. Messrs. Edwin E. and Frederick D. Howell, from Professor Ward's establishment, are engaged in mounting the cast.

Professor Ward having experienced the difficulties in the way of thorough instruction in this branch of natural science in our colleges and universities, because of the incompleteness of their palæontological cabinets, and finding it impossible to obtain many of the original specimens of the fossils necessary to a complete cabinet, has aimed to supply their places with correct plaster copies which are of equal value for purposes of study. These casts were made in almost every instance from the most perfect specimens that have as yet been discovered, and comprise some fifty specimens of mammals, and represent, besides, all the important and many of the minor divisions of animal numbering in all 300 specimens.

Of the megatherium, Professor Ward says: To give to the singular quadruped its position in the animal kingdom was, for years, a problem in comparative anatomy, which the savans of Europe could not solve. Led by the huge carapace of the glyptodon, found near it, the majority called it a mammoth armadillo. Cuvier, who gave it its generic title, thought it combined the characters of the sloth, anteater, and armadillo. Much light was thrown upon the nature and structure of this most remarkable of all fossil mammalia, by the celebrated English geologist, Professor Owen. His conclusion proves that the megatherium was a "ground sloth," feeding on the foliage of trees, which it uprooted by its great strength.

The extreme length of the mounted skeleton is seventeen feet and nine inches. The pelvis is the largest bone in any land animal, living or extinct. It is upward of five feet broad * * * The legs appear more like columns for support than organs for locomotion, and, with the hind feet, are models of massive organic masonry. The heel-bone alone has the extraordinary length of seventeen inches, and a circumference of twenty-eight inches. The monster walked like the anteater, on the outside edge of his foot, on a marginal hoof like callosity. The middle toe of the hind foot, and likewise the second, third, and fourth of the fore foot, were armed with powerful claws. The magnitude of the tail fills the observer with wonder; when clothed with flesh it must have been more than six feet in circumference at the larger end. With the hind legs it formed a tripod upon which the animal rested when obtaining its food. The megatherium needed not agility for securing prey, since it was not carnivorous; nor for flight, its size alone constituting it proof against any foe.

MANUFACTURING SYMPATHY FOR FISK.

The Tricks of an Erie Lawyer—Blackmailing Boston Bankers.

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 11.

Efforts to create a false public sympathy for James Fisk, Jr., are still industriously made as on the day after his death, when numerous employes of the Erie Ring were extremely active. The most desperate of these efforts were made in one or two newspapers of limited circulation and Ring proclivities by one of the Erie lawyers. One of these papers contained, on Monday, a column eulogy of Fisk, closing with the following statement:

Mr. Fisk's friends further say that the articles which appeared in the *Tribune*, charging Fisk with an attempt to blackmail Boston bankers, were most atrocious falsehoods, and known to be such by the writers of the articles; that, in fact, it was Mr. Stokes and Miss Mansfield who demanded money from these gentlemen; that Mr. Fisk insisted that nothing whatever should be paid, and that Mr. Stokes was furnished with a desk in the *Tribune* office to write articles for the purpose of enabling him to extort money from the fears of innocent men, who could not tell what falsehood might appear about them in its columns.

Proofs of this article were sent to the *Tribune* office on Sunday night, before its publication. The messenger bringing the proofs stated, as an inducement to the *Tribune* to use the article, that it was to appear simultaneously in the *Herald*, *World*, *Times*, and *Standard*. On explanation, however, it was declined. It was subsequently ascertained that this article was written by Thomas G. Shearman, one of the Erie lawyers who is employed to do the meaner work which David Dudley Field sometimes declines to perform. It was this Shearman who wrote a letter to his acquaintances, begging them as a personal favor to himself not to vote for General Barlow at the late election.

It is not necessary to say that his whole statement in regard to the *Tribune* is as false as the rest which makes Fisk out a saint. The article alluded to, exposing Fisk's effort at blackmailing two Boston bankers, did not emanate from Miss Mansfield or the murderer of Fisk. The first intimation which the *Tribune* reporter had of the proposed compromise was at the Grand Opera House, and was derived from the conversation of two of Fisk's familiars. Application was subsequently made to Miss Mansfield for the details of the settlement, and the names of the Boston bankers who had agreed to pay her claim against Fisk because compromised by his letters. She declined to give the names, and declared that there was no compromise. She requested at the time that no allusion might be made to the story, and subsequently sent her cousin, Mrs. Williams, to the *Tribune* office to repeat that request. It was, of course, denied, and the article was published in time, perhaps, to save the gentlemen from being fleeced to pay Fisk's debts.

Northern Illinois Horticultural Society.

The fifth annual meeting of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society will be held in the Court House, at Princeton, Bureau County, Jan. 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1872. Valuable papers are already handed in upon many of the leading topics proposed for discussion. Discussions will be a leading feature of the meeting, and all persons in possession of new facts in relation to horticulture are invited to present them, and take part in the debates. Timber planting and fruit lists will receive careful consideration, and given the prominence their importance demands. Fruits, flowers, horticultural implements, &c., are solicited for the exhibition tables. Kindred societies are requested to send delegates. The following gentlemen are a Committee of Reception, appointed by the citizens of Princeton: Hon. J. H. Bryant, General T. J. Henderson, D. McDonald, Dr. C. [illegible] Whitney, Charles Baldwin.

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Discount Business Paper.
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DO YOU WANT A LOT?
Pay only six months' interest down, and that at 8 per cent per annum; balance at end of five years, or stand forever if well improved meantime.
I will sell some thirty or forty lots, between Milwaukee-av., Division-st., and Wood-st., at $1,000 each, all payable in five years, interest half yearly, at 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 per cent per annum. Agents having customers as above will please address, stating business of purchaser, number of lots desired, and will receive plat and full particulars at once. Full commission paid on completion of sale.
H. S. CAREY, Ohio Valley Ins. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Attention of capitalists and others interested in the manufacture of brick is called to a machine for producing every grade and description, including the finest article of front pressed brick. For simplicity and cheapness of construction it is superior to all other machines. The principle is a novel one, never before adopted, entirely dispenses with pressure in every form, and manufactures from the crude clay. Guaranteed to produce a fine article of brick, with well-defined angles and edges, and a smooth surface, compact and solid in form, and able to resist the action of the [illegible] absorb no moisture, creating no dampness to walls; also to be of a strength and solidity to [illegible] greatest pressure. For further information address
ANTHONY ELTON,
1230 Thompson-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the twentieth day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say: Coupon Bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.

$50—No. 5461 to No. 10775, both inclusive.
$100—No. 13064 to No. 25925, both inclusive.
$500—No. 7963 to No. 16[illegible], both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11121 to No. 27448, both inclusive.

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 888 to No. 930, both inclusive.
$100—No. 5080 to No. 5091, both inclusive.
$500—No. 2484 to No. 2555, both inclusive.
$1,000—No. 11000 to No. 13150, both inclusive.
$5,000—No. 3400 to No. 4182, both inclusive.
$10,000—No. 3920 to No. 4774, both inclusive.

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

The bonds specified in the notice of December [illegible] to be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

SAFES.

MARVIN & CO.
17 South Canal-st., Chicago.
Also New York, Philadelphia, and Cleveland.
Vault Doors, Safes, &c.

THE EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

The Traffic Between New York and the Ports of the Old World During the Past Year—The Different Lines, and the Number of Vessels Employed.

From the New York Times, Jan. 11.

The year just closed has been one of prosperity, with a few exceptions, for the various lines of ocean steam ships plying between this and foreign ports. Sketches are given below of the vessels of the principal companies engaged in the steam carrying trade between New York and the principal sea-ports of the Old World during 1871:

The North German Lloyd, established in Bremen in 1857, employs at present the following steam-ships on the route between this port and Bremen, touching both ways at Southampton: Bremen, New York, Hansa, America, Kaiser, Harmann, Deutschland, Weser, Rhein, Koeln, Main, Donau, Hannover, Frankfort, Strassburg. Each of these ships is of 3,000 tons register, and 700 horse-power. Their passenger capacity is for about 200 persons each in the saloons, and 700 in the steerage. This line carried in the year just ended on 68 trips 39,531 passengers from Bremen and Southampton, and 10,589 passengers on the same number of trips to Southampton and Bremen. The importation in 1871 amounted to about 65,000 tons, consisting principally of dry goods, hardware, wines, etc., and the exportations during the same period to about 95,000 tons, consisting mostly of tobacco, cotton, provisions and breadstuffs. The North German Lloyd also maintain a regular line to Baltimore, the steamships Baltimore, Berlin, Leipzig and Ohio, making fortnightly trips. The company are now building on the Clyde a number of steamships, the completion of which will enable them to make semi-weekly trips throughout the year between New York and Bremen, and still further to strengthen the Baltimore line. Since the spring of last year the company has established also a regular mail service between Bremen, the West Indies, and by way of Aspinwall with San Francisco, and the west coast of America in general. The steamships King William I., Kronprinz Frederic Wilhelm, and Graf Bismarck were especially built for this trade. The steamers Von Roon and Graf Moltke are soon to be added to it.

The Inman line, to Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland, has during the past year had the following vessels on the route: City of Brussels, 3,069 tons; City of Brooklyn, 2,911 tons; City of Paris, 3,081 tons; City of Antwerp, 2,391 tons; City of London, 2,965 tons; City of Baltimore, 2,367 tons; City of Washington, 2,306 tons; City of New York, 3,500 tons; City of Dublin, 1,998 tons; City of Limerick, 2,535 tons; City of Bristol, 2,800 tons; City of Halifax, 1,000 tons, and City of Durham, 1,000 tons. Three vessels are building on the Clyde for this line, to be called the City of Chester, the City of Richmond, and the City of Montreal. The vessels of this line carried 10,000 outward-bound passengers during the year, and landed at this port 51,000 passengers.

The Cunard line has done a large business during the past year. The public are familiar with the names of its vessels, and their magnificent accommodations. The Algeria, Russia, Java, Calabria, and Abyssinia, from this port, and the Samaria, Hecla, Siberia, Aleppo and Parthia, from Boston, have made regular trips, carrying large numbers of passengers and valuable freights.

The new line, the White Star, since March has had three vessels on the route between New York, Cork and Liverpool—the Oceanic, the Atlantic, and the Baltic. They are all iron vessels, built at Belfast, by Harland & Wolff. The Oceanic made her first voyage in March, and since then has made eight voyages. The Atlantic made her first voyage in June, and is now on her seventh voyage. The Baltic made her first voyage in September, making the passage to New York in eight days, fifteen hours and forty-minutes, (apparent time,) and on her return made the voyage in eight days, fifteen hours and thirty-eight minutes, (mean time.) The Oceanic, the pioneer ship of this line, on her second voyage made the passage in eight days, seven hours and twenty-eight minutes, and steamed one hundred miles more than the shortest route that can be taken. This line has three new iron steamers nearly ready for sea. They are called the Celtic, the Republic and the Adriatic.

The steamers of the Anchor line are the following: Acadia, Alexandria, Anglia, Assyria, Australia, Britannia, California, Caledonia, Castalia, Columbia, Dacian, Despatch, Don Pedro, Dorian, Europa, Geneva, India, Iowa, Ismailia, Italia, Livonia, Olympia, Macedon, Messina, Napoli, Roma, Scandinavia, Scotia, Sidonian, Spartan, Trinacria, Trojan, Tyrian, Valetta, Venezia, and Victoria. The steamers of the line have made 113 trips during the year. The total number of passengers that they have brought to this port during the year was 24,456, and 7,181 have been carried in the opposite direction. Four new steamers are being built for this line, two of 4,000 tons burden each and two of 3,500 tons each. In addition to the regular Atlantic line between New York and Glasgow, the company has a fleet of steamers from the various Mediterranean ports to New York, bringing fruits of all kinds, marble, &c. During the year the Anchor Line had consigned to it ten steamers and sixteen sailing vessels, which were despatched to different British ports.

The Hamburg American Packet Company owns the following steamers: Allemannia, Hammonia, Cimbria, Holsatia, Westphalia, Silesia, and Thuringia. Each is of about 3,300 tons burden. They have also a line between Hamburg, Havana, and New Orleans, using the vessels Germania, Vandalia, and Saxonia, of about 2,800 tons each; and three vessels plying between Hamburg, the West Indies and Aspinwall, namely, the Borrussia, the Bavaria, and the Teutonia, of about 2,500 tons each. The steamers of the New York and Hamburg line run weekly, leaving Hamburg every Wednesday, Havre every Saturday, and New York every Tuesday, touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg on the trip from New York for the landing of passengers, mails, and specie for England and France. During the year the steamers made forty-six regular trips between Hamburg and New York, a few trips having fallen out during the winter months. Besides these, the steamers of the New Orleans line made six extra trips during the summer months. The number of passengers forwarded was, from Hamburg and Havre to New York, 4,195 in the cabin, and 24,471 in the steerage, making a total of 28,666; from New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, 3,011 in the cabin, and 3,349 in the steerage, making a total of 6,360. Besides the passengers, the steamers carried about 50,000 tons merchandise from Europe to New York, and about 65,000 tons merchandise from New York to Hamburg. The company are now building two new steamers, the Frisia and the Pomerania, for the New York line, and one, the Franconia, for the West India and New Orleans line. The steamers on the New Orleans line run monthly, touching at Havre, Santander and Havana. The steamers on the Hamburg and West India line also run monthly, touching at Grimby, Havre, St. Thomas, Laguayra, Puerto Capello, Curacao, Santa Marta, Savanilla and Aspinwall, on the outward trip, returning via Curacao, Puerto Cabollo, Laguayra, Trinidad (Port Spain), Plymouth, and Havre, to Hamburg, taking passengers and freight to and from all these places.

The National Line has the following ships: Spain, 5,150 tons; England, 4,130 tons; Egypt, 5,150 tons; The Queen, 4,470 tons; Italy, 4,340 tons; Erin, 4,050 tons; France, 4,250 tons; Helvetia, 4,020 tons; Denmark, 3,724 tons; Pennsylvania, 3,320 tons; Holland, 3,847 tons; Virginia, 3,340 tons. There is now building the Greece, of 4,500 tons, and the Canada, of 4,500 tons. The number of trips made during the year was 132. The number of passengers carried was 33,115 to New York and 3,880 outward bound; total, 36,995. Of the cargo carried, 124,343 tons was to this port and 285,432 tons was from it, making a total of 409,775 tons.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Company have the following steamers: Manhattan, Minnesota, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, all of large capacity, ranging from 3,100 to 3,700 tons measurement, and carrying large cargoes, say about 5,000 bales cotton each. They also have room for a large number of steerage passengers from Liverpool, at times bringing from that port over 1,000 passengers by one steamer. Their saloons can comfortably accommodate 55 passengers. They are building two more steamers, to be called the Dakota and Montana, which, they think, will be as fast as any steamers now in the trade. The number of passengers carried from Liverpool and Queenstown to New York is as follows: Steerage, 26,149; cabin, 2,180; from New York to Liverpool and Queenstown, 4,670 steerage, 2,497 cabin.

The General Transatlantic Company has the following steamers: Pereire, 3,014 tons; Ville de Paris, 3,014 tons; St. Laurent, 3,000 tons; Washington, 3,000 tons. The Lafayette, it will be remembered, was burned at her dock in Havre not long since. Owing to the war and the events in Paris, the steamers ran at irregular intervals until June, when the regular fortnightly service was resumed, since which time nineteen passages each way have been made. Having been built expressly for passenger traffic, the amount of cargo carried by the boats of this line is comparatively small. The average cargo capacity is 900 tons. The Company are at present constructing several additional vessels, in order to run a weekly, instead of, as at present, a fortnightly service.

The Baltic Lloyd Steamship Company have had two steamers on the route, the Humboldt and the Franklin, each of 2,000 tons burden. They have three more building: the Gustav Adolph, Thorwaldsen, and the Washington, of 2,400 to 2,500 tons. Their route is from Stettin, on the Baltic, to New York, via Copenhagen and Christiansand, Norway. This is a new line, the first trip having been made in July last. In five trips they have carried nearly 3,000 passengers to this port.

The Red River Raft.

Having heard of the "great raft" in the Red River since our geography days, we are all apt to suppose we know all about it. We are all aware that it is a mass of drift-wood, completely obstructing navigation at the points where it covers the water with its mass of trunks of forest trees. We know that the river passes under this mass as if it were a bridge; and we may remember that in 1830, when the raft was one hundred and forty-four miles long, the General Government began the work of removing it, but, after working at it for twenty-two years, abandoned the attempt as impracticable, and turned its efforts to the opening up of some of the lateral channels or bayous. We may know all this, but still be ignorant of one of the most curious characteristics of the great raft, which is that it, unlike rafts in general, moves up the river against the current, instead of down. The movement is very slow, being but a mile or two in a year. The explanation of this retrograde progression of an apparently stationary mass is simple enough. The logs of the lower end of the raft are continually broken away and carried off by the current, while the fresh driftwood is brought down and added to the upper end by floods and freshets. Thus the raft, always falling away at one end and growing at the other, gradually moves up the river, and it is calculated that it has moved since its forming about 400 miles. Scientific writers have suggested the idea that this vast mass of timber after lying in the old bed of the river for quite a number of ages, will become a coal-bed. But when the Red River country becomes thickly settled this enormous collection of drift-wood may be utilized in some way or other, and thus incalculably distant generations may be cheated out of many a good coal fire.

A REMINISCENCE OF GENERAL HALLECK.

His Administration in Virginia—"Married to Order."

From the Louisville Courier.

Shortly after the fall of Richmond General Halleck came on to the ruined city and took command of the Department of Virginia, making his headquarters, we believe, in the house previously occupied by the fugitive chieftain of the Confederacy, President Jefferson Davis. The writer was in Richmond at the time, and remembers several interesting incidents of General H.'s administration, among others the following:

The young ladies of Virginia who had given up their sweethearts to the Southern cause all looked forward eagerly to the time when the softer claims of love should take the place of the stern demands of duty; so that when the crash came, and, amid the wreck and ruin of the Confederacy, the survivors stood stunned and bewildered by overwhelming disaster, there was a chastened realization of a long hoped-for privilege—that of renewing dear associations and cementing the fondest and tenderest ties. Engagements were formed, and weddings began to be talked of, but they were in many cases necessarily postponed to a day much further off than was agreeable to ardent young lovers. The "old folks" held by too doubtful a tenure the little property they had saved from the wreck, business was as yet out of the question, and in fact every pecuniary interest was in such a condition of uncertainty and confusion that even eager and thoughtless youth was compelled to acknowledge the necessity for delay before entering upon such important responsibilities as were involved in the support of a family, and reluctantly consented to wait till affairs should be more settled.

In the midst of all this General Halleck unintentionally interfered in the behalf of hymen, and gave the matrimonial aspirations of the young people a push ahead that brought the consummation of their wishes within the compass of a few short days. He promulgated an order similar in purpose to many others issued in the South after the war, having in view the imposition of the oath of allegiance, at that time naturally very obnoxious to many people of all classes, as a condition precedent to the transaction of any kind of business. This order included ministers and magistrates who were allowed a certain brief time in which to take the oath, and at the expiration of that time all who had not taken it were forbidden, among other things, *to perform the marriage ceremony!* Immediately there was a great stir and commotion among all who had hopes to fulfil in that direction. The ladies were aghast and the gentlemen indignant, and the older heads that had not quite lost their sense of independence could not help sympathizing with the younger people, whose plans and prospects were so effectually disconcerted by the order. But there was no appeal from it. The country was under purely military government, and, for all the Virginians knew, would never be otherwise; and General Halleck's dictum was law.

Then there was consultation after consultation. The ladies had their favorite ministers, without whose sacred offices a wedding would be no wedding at all. Each lover consulted his *fiancee*, and both consulted the parents, and all consulted the minister, and the minister consulted his feelings, and declared that he didn't think he could ever take the oath. "Then we can never get married!" shouted the indignant gentleman. "Oh, my!" exclaimed the ladies in a flutter of alarm. The lovers stormed. Their sweethearts wept, or at least looked very disconsolate, and the old folks shared in the general feeling, which was compounded of indignation, perplexity and regret. But there seemed to be no help for it. However obnoxious the order was, they were apparently impotent to avoid or avert its consequences. Only "apparently," however. Whether woman's wit first suggested it or not we can only surmise, but certain it is that an avenue of escape was suggested which the young people eagerly availed themselves of. It was simply to get married *before* the day on which the order went into effect. The young gentlemen of course seized upon this proposition with ardor, while the young ladies—well, if they did not boldly endorse the plan, it is quite natural to suppose that papa got a sly hint or two and a few coaxing smiles, or a pout if he were obdurate, which helped matters along amazingly.

It is hardly necessary to say that immediately all was activity and bustle in the matrimonial market. Splendid trousseaus were out of the question, but, by some means or other, quite handsome bridal outfits were improvised, comfortable wedding dinners were prepared, and, as if by magic, the paraphernalia peculiar to hymeneal celebrations was arranged to the gratification, if not to satisfaction, of the parties interested. We cannot undertake to say how many marriages occurred at this time, which were hurried forward in the manner described, but there were a considerable number of them—perhaps more than Richmond ever saw, before or since, in the same brief space of time. Many a young couple thus owe the early consummation of their happiness to General Halleck's order, though, of course, he did not issue it for that purpose. We only hope that they have all good reason to thank him for the unintentional blessing he bestowed upon them. For some time after, it was a standing jest among the ladies that they had been "married to order."

The California Vintage of 1871.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 2.

The wine-growers have gathered in their crops of grapes for the year 1871, and from them we are enabled to present the result of their labors. The principal grape-growing counties are twelve in number: Los Angeles, Napa, Solano, San Joaquin, Yuba, Yolo, Sacramento, El Dorado, Sonoma, Santa Clara, Stanislaus, and Merced. The total product for the year 1871 approximates in round figures to 7,000,000 gallons, worth on an average to the producer 40 cents per gallon, or $2,800,000. The following tabular statement shows the quantity produced in each of the principal counties:

	Galls. Wine.	Galls. Brandy.
Los Angeles	1,600,000	50,000
Sonoma	1,500,000	20,000
Solano	200,000	10,000
Napa	360,000	25,000
El Dorado	450,000	15,000
Sacramento	400,000	30,000
Santa Clara	300,000	20,000
Yolo	250,000	5,000
Yuba	250,000	10,000
San Joaquin	70,000	5,000
Stanislaus	70,000	4,000
Merced	50,000	3,000
	5,940,000	197,000

Leaving less than 1,000,000 gallons for all other counties in the State where grapes are grown and wine produced. The yield in Los Angeles would have been at least 2,000,000 gallons, but a large amount of brandy was produced, as well as sweet wines, which required 50 per cent more grapes than the ordinary wines. The grasshoppers also committed sad ravages. In the Anaheim district, where the vinters expected a crop of fully 900,000 gallons, only 300,000 were produced. The grasshoppers were particularly destructive in this prolific region. In San Joaquin probably 200,000 gallons were grown, but the producers prefer sending their grapes to market than turning them into juice.

An Acorn Become a Tree.

From the New York Evening Post.

When the Russian Grand Duke Alexis was in Boston, visiting the rooms of the Historical Society, and was about to depart, Admiral Poissiet, who was with him, took from his pocket, as the Boston *Traveller* reports, a small envelope and handed it to Mr. Winthrop, observing that it might, perhaps, be thought of sufficient interest to entitle it to appear in the Society's cabinet. The envelope was opened and disclosed three oak leaves and a little twig. An inscription in Russian explained that these were from an oak tree in St. Petersburg, which grew from an acorn planted by the Emperor of Russia, who received it from George Summer, who took it from an oak overshadowing the tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon. This circumstance may recall to the memory of a few of our readers the anecdote which the late George Dallas, our Minister at St. Petersburg some twenty-five or thirty years since, used to tell of the acorn and its bearer.

Mr. Dallas was called upon, as he related, by a young American, who said that he desired much to see the Emperor of Russia, as he had brought an acorn, the fruit of a tree growing by the tomb of Washington, which he wished to present him. Mr. Dallas said that he could not possibly undertake to obtain for him a private audience from the Emperor with so little occasion for it. "Well," said the young man, "I am determined to see him at any rate." "Have a care," replied Mr. Dallas, "or you may get yourself into an unpleasant scrape. If you do, I will undertake to help you out of it." "I shall see him at all events," was the young man's answer, and he took his leave. Shortly afterward Mr. Dallas met him in company with with a man wearing a military uniform. "Well," said the young man, "I have seen the Emperor." "Yes," and have got into difficulty: you are under arrest I see; you remember what I said about helping you out of any scrape you might get yourself into." "Oh, you mean that man; why, he is my officer." "Your officer!" "Yes, he is the officer whom the Emperor directed to go with me, and show me anything that I must like to see in St. Petersburg." On comparing notes, it was found that the young adventurer had already seen a great deal more of that city than Mr. Dallas had, although for some time a resident there. The introduction to the Emperor took place in this manner. The young man wrote a note to the Emperor acquainting him with the strong desire he had for a private interview, and mentioned his particular purpose. Soon after this he was waited on by a person who asked him if he was the American gentleman who desired to see the Emperor. "I am," was the answer. "Come, then, with me, and your wish shall be gratified." The American was conducted into a small room in the palace, the Emperor's cabinet, probably, where sat a middle-aged gentleman, who asked the same question, and, being answered in the affirmative, said, "I am the Emperor." The conversation proceeded, but the Emperor, not finding himself over-fluent in English, said to the young man, "Come with me, and I will present you to the Empress, who speaks English much better than I;" and, taking him into another room, introduced him to the family circle. The American and the Empress were soon engaged in an animated conversation. "You have no servants in America," said the Empress. "Pardon me, we have many," was the reply. "Yes, but you do not call them by that name; you call them help." "Ah!" said the Yankee, shaking his finger at her Imperial Majesty, you have been reading Mrs. Trollope.' "So she has," interrupted the Emperor, and they all laughed in chorus. Meantime the acorn was not forgotten, but duly delivered; the young man was afterward allowed free access to the imperial family circle, was provided with an intelligent guide in a military uniform, who was to show him everything worth seeing in St. Petersburg, and was afterward sent at the imperial expense to travel post through the empire wherever his curiosity might lead him. The acorn, it seems, was duly planted and germinated and became a tree. In token of the truth of this, if we may receive the words of the Boston *Traveller* as authentic, some leaves and a little twig from it are deposited in the cabinet of the Boston Historical Society.

"PET" HALSTED'S MURDERER.

Interviews of Botts with Mrs. Wilson—How the Condemned Man Received the News of the Court of Pardons' Decision.

From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, Jan. 10.

Since the trial of Botts, it has transpired that some philanthropic ladies took Mrs. Wilson in charge to attempt to reform her, and for a time it seemed as if their efforts would be successful. At first Botts had entertained very hard feelings towards the woman for her course on the trial, and wished to get the articles which he had given Mrs. Wilson away from her. On learning of her supposed reformation, however, the feelings of the unfortunate man changed, and his love for the woman returned with its old fervor, and he expressed a desire to see her. This wish of Botts was communicated to Mrs. Wilson's father, she being at the time in Philadelphia. He was at length induced to send for her, and an interview took place between the condemned and his paramour in the hospital of the jail, in the presence of Colonel Johnson, the Warden, and a philanthropic lady. The interview was very affecting, Botts beseaching Mrs. Wilson to lead a different life from her past one.

Another interview took place subsequently, Botts, in the presence of witnesses, gave Mrs. Wilson everything she had in her possession which belonged to him. Some days ago he received a letter from her, which he characterized as scandalous and tore into fragments. Since this time he has been much excited, and his feelings towards the woman have again changed. On Friday last he was visited by Mr. John L. Patmore, the Foreman of the jury by whom he was convicted, when he told the latter that he had actually been married to Mrs. Wilson in Little Falls eight years ago, soon after their acquaintance. He stated that the marriage ceremony had been performed by a Methodist clergyman at that place, who is now stationed at Montclair. This fact was immediately communicated to the Warden of the jail by Mr. Patmore, and Mr. Abm. Flavell, who has interested himself in Botts, at once went to Little Falls and procured a copy of the marriage certificate, which was laid before the Court of Pardons. From this certificate it appears that Mrs. Wilson was married to Botts under an assumed name.

Botts states that the reason he concealed the fact of the marriage was that he had solemnly promised Mrs. Wilson not to reveal it, and that he would not have done so had she not forsaken him.

Botts was not formally apprised of the decision of the Court of Pardons until this morning, although his mind had been prepared for the reception of the intelligence by a fellow-prisoner last night.

At 11 o'clock this morning Sheriff Peckwell, with the warrant for the execution, proceeded to the cell of the condemned murderer and informed him that the last hope had gone. Botts took the cigar which he was smoking out of his mouth and looked down nervously at the floor of the cell and replied that he had expected it. Beyond a nervous twitching of the mouth he betrayed no agitation. The Sheriff then took out the warrant to read it to Botts, when the latter said: "You needn't read it; I'll take your word for it."

There is, however, a phase of the question yet undeveloped. The action, or non-action rather, of the Court of Pardons, it is stated, leaves the matter in the hands of Governor Parker, who will have to indorse the order of Governor Randolph, and to whom most likely another application for a respite or a reprieve from death will be made. It is not likely, however, that Governor Parker, after the Court of Pardons, in a three-hour discussion, refused to take any action that could save Botts from the gallows, will consider it a case in which mercy should be extended; and it is a responsibility that does not belong to the new Governor, after an execution has been twice ordered, and a full court refuse to interfere, to step in and do that alone which a Governor and Judges did not see fit to do.

Paris an Uncomfortable Place for Americans.

Paris Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

Paris has become a very uncomfortable place to reside in, particularly for Americans. Disguise it as we may, we are as heartily disliked now by all classes of French as we were once liked. From Mr. Washburne down they make no exceptions; and if in our dealings with the trades-people they cannot cheat us, then we "have come here to rob them, to take the bread out of their mouths." Here is a lady, Mrs. E., who ordered some dining-room furniture and window curtains, to be trimmed with silk velvet. It was brought home, of cotton velvet, and the curtains were so narrow that when drawn they looked as though they were ironed down. As soon as they were placed, the man handed his bill for several thousand francs, and insisted on being paid. Mrs. E. said they were not made as ordered, and he must change them before she paid him. He insulted her, and a few days after summoned her to appear, and, on her not doing so, sent seven men into her house to take an inventory. On leaving they left a man in charge, obliging her to leave every door open, that he might have free access and see all that was going on. Mrs. E. is obliged to have a lawsuit, although General Read, our Consul General, did all he could to arrange it. Now, this is one out of several that have come to my knowledge. I do not advise any Americans to come here to remain. The lower classes have become very insolent. The feeling that our Legation took the Germans under their protection and sent them out of the country rankles in their breasts.

Spurgeon's Prayer at Rome.

Mr. Spurgeon has been staying in Rome, and, on a recent Sunday, preached in the Presbyterian Church, outside the Porta del Popolo, the regular minister of which is Dr. Lewis. A correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, describing the service, writes: "Perhaps the boldest thing Mr. Spurgeon ever said in his life was said in his running comments before the sermon while reading a chapter of Scripture. Somehow or other he introduced Rome and Roman affairs into his discourse, and raising his hands and eyes at the same time—the hands clasped, the eyes turned up to the ceiling—he broke out, without warning or preparation of any kind, in the following terms: 'O Victor Emmanuel! O Emmanuel of Heaven, thou true Victor! help the Italians, bless and sanctify their cause, and make them prosperous.' I do not think the cry of 'Fire!' or 'Stop thief!' uttered in the middle of the sermon would have caused much more sensation than his prayer did. Some of the congregation looked frightened, some indignant, some painfully amused. A few old ladies seemed as if they would rush out of the church, but, being too far from the door, kept their seats. Others appeared bewildered, hardly knowing whether to laugh or to cry, and quite beside themselves. Others, again,—and they formed the greater portion of the congregation, both as regards men and women,—sat, as it were, spell-bound, and devout-looking, wondering what would come next."

Jeff Thompson.

The New Orleans correspondent of the St. Louis *Times* (Democratic) writes about General M. Jeff. Thompson as follows: "This ex-Confederate officer and a somewhat noted individual is at present domiciled in New Orleans, and forms a fraction of the ring of disreputable thieves engaged in the laudable occupation of plundering the honest portion of the people of Louisiana. Those familiar with Jeff's course during the 'late unpleasantness,' the vim and ardor with which he fought the Federals, and who have read his famous and somewhat bombastic proclamation, fulminated during the campaign in Southeast Missouri, in which he threatened to draw, hang, and quarter two Yankees for every rebel put to death by the enemy, would scarcely think it possible for the 'Old Swamp Fox' to fraternize so lovingly with Radicals and carpet-baggers. In fact, he out-Herods Herod, and is to-day the most intense Radical in the city. He is now Chief Engineer of the Board of Public Works, an office worth, with perquisites and stealings, about $20,000 a year. He lives in a stylish mansion on St. Charles street, drives a spanking team, moves in the best (Radical) society, is 'hail fellow well met' with all the big thieves of the black-and-tan government.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.

The money market, both here and in the Eastern cities, is easier than at the close of last week, and as far as the immediate future can be foreseen now, the prospect favors an almost plethoric condition of the market before the end of the month.

There is an active demand for money in this market, but country bank balances with their correspondents here are large, and nearly all the banks would be glad to increase their loans if the right kind of short time paper was offered. There are some indications that country banks in various parts of the grain-raising districts are preparing to carry grain in store at the various interior towns. If this course should be adopted to any considerable extent, it would furnish employment for Chicago bank capital to almost the same extent as if our warehouse facilities had not been diminished by the fire. If, however, a large amount of grain should go forward to be held in, say, Buffalo, it would be carried by New York capital, and, practically, Chicago would lose just that much of this year's grain trade.

Notwithstanding the speculation in gold was galvanized into a temporary activity a week or two ago, the price has declined, and is now weak. This is the season of the year when, in consequence of large exports of cotton and other products, the price of gold usually declines for a month or two, and this year is no exception to the rule. The rumors in regard to the possible negotiation of new Government bonds also help to weaken the price.

The increasing ease in the New York money market encourage the speculation in railway stocks, and there has already been a rise of from 2 to 4 per cent during the last two weeks, with the prospect of as much more within the next month.

Exchange was sold between banks in this city to-day at 75c per $1,000 premium. The supply is very scant, and the most of the banks are shipping currency to New York. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at from 1-10 discount to par.

The clearings of the banks in this city for the week ending January 13:

Monday	$3,135,596.49
Tuesday	2,964,568.99
Wednesday	2,720,252.63
Thursday	2,849,247.63
Friday	2,881,883.60
Saturday	2,856,720.83
Total	$17,008,470.17
Last week	$17,366,871.54

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in the market this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs Lunt, Preston & Kean:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115	115 1-4
5-20s of '62	109 7-8	110 1-8
5-20s of '62, (called)	109	
5-20s of '64	109 7-8	110 1-8
5-20s of '65	110 3-4	111
5-20s of '65, January and July	110 3-8	110 5-8
5-20s of '67, January and July	111 7-8	112 1-8
5-20s of '68, January and July	112	112 1-4
10-40s	109 1-2	109 3-4
U. S. 5s (new issue)	109 3-8	....
U. S. Currency 6s	115 3-8	115 5-8
Northern Pac. Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	100
Cook County 7s	....	100
Gold Exchange	....	109 1-4
Sterling Exchange	....	110 @ 110 1-2
Gold and Gold Coupons	108 1-2	109
Land Warrants—160s	172	182
120s	130	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip		173 @ 175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Gold weak at 108 7/8@109. Loans were made at from 3 to 7 per cent for carrying. The clearings were $35,000,000: the exports for the week about $570,000.

Governments were dull and firm.

The stock market was buoyant.

Money has commenced flowing in this direction, and the prevailing opinion on the street to-day was that money will be easy and stocks higher. The advance to-day from the opening quotations was from 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. The business was quite active for Saturday afternoon, and well distributed. The market closed strong, and generally up to the highest point of the day, with the principal dealings in Rock Island, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Wabash, Ohio, and New York Central.

The bank statement is favorable, and reflects the prevailing ease in money. An analysis of the statement shows a net gain of $697,075 in the legal reserve, and also that the banks now hold $10,066,075 above the 25 per cent required by law. The following are the changes: Loans—increase, $12,848,800; specie—decrease, $837,700; circulation—decrease, $52,700; deposits—increase, $6,995,800; legal tenders—increase, $3,640,500.

Money was easy at 4 to 6 per cent.

State bonds were dull and firm.

Sterling, 109 1/2.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115 1/2@1-4	Coups, '67	111 7-8
Coups, '62	110	Coups, '68	112
Coups, '64	110	10-40s	109 5-8
Coups, '65	111	Currency 6s	115 1-2
New	110 1-4		

State bonds:

Missouri	97	Virginia, old	54
Tennessee, old	64	N. Carolina, old	32
Tennessee, new	64	N. Carolina, new	16 1-2
Virginia, new	56		

Stocks closed:

Canton	79	N. J. C.	112
Western Union	72 1-8	St. Paul	54 1-8
Quicksilver	41	Do pfd	80
Adams Express	91 1-2	Wabash	74 1-4
W. & F.	59 1-2	Do pfd	85
American	80	Fort Wayne	96
United States	63 7-8	Terre Haute	22
Pacific Mail	59 1-2	Do pfd	50
New York Central	97 1-8	Chicago & Alton	120 3-4
N. Y. Central Scrip	95 1-8	Do pfd	122
Erie	35 1-4	O. & M.	47 7-8
Erie pfd	66 1-2	C. C. & C.	88 5-8
Harlem	123	C. B. & Q.	132
Harlem pfd	130	Lake Shore	94 5-8
Reading	114	Indiana Central	35 3-4
Mich. Cent.	117	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	92 1-4	Union Pacific stock	35 1-4
Northwestern	71 1-2	U. P. bonds	88 1-4
Northwestern pfd	93 1-4	C. P. do	102 7-8
R. I.	110 1-2		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	1871.	Shipped. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	5,350	5,284	4,421	6,151
Wheat, bu	23,245	33,216	1,087	3,097
Corn, bu	170,099	62,469	22,860	11,193
Oats, bu	33,020	16,195	10,359	2,106
Rye, bu	3,470	3,860	1,097	....
Barley, bu	12,440	2,879	....	3,865
Grass seed, lbs	23,920	94,493	....	62,725
Flax seed	....	20,000	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	31,090	38,380	23,736	56,619
Cured meats, lbs	221,310	35,300	1,297,058	1,797,669
Beef, brls	28	....	70	135
Pork, brls	474	849	374	751
Lard, lbs	211,030	82,020	242,256	336,065
Tallow, lbs	20,780	17,994	33,376	32,305
Butter, lbs	66,539	25,832	22,050	22,370
Dressed hogs, No.	5,019	4,727	1,106	3,489
Live hogs, No.	16,958	9,258	3,421	....
Cattle, No.	1,523	491	1,720	810
Sheep, No.	1,070	779	1,586	....
Hides, lbs	160,453	101,628	66,521	242,501
Highwines, brls	190	250	150	595
Wool, lbs	3,860	26,550	7,470	20,513
Potatoes, bu	4,339	2,047	....	....
Lumber, m	665	168	305	816
Shingles, m	40	670	300	367
Lath, m	....	....	10	27
Salt, brls	350	....	1,573	1,376

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 2,416 bu wheat; 2,634 bu corn; 800 bu oats; 635 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 61 cars wheat; 338 cars corn; 16 cars oats; 6 cars rye; 22 cars barley. Total 443 cars, or 176,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock for the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Jan. 13, '72.	Jan. 6, '72.	Jan. 14, '71.
Flour, brls	28,960	29,363	26,343
Wheat, bu	130,830	111,062	234,627
Corn, bu	965,879	820,410	405,132
Oats, bu	194,301	132,790	77,390
Rye, bu	21,022	17,549	11,990
Barley, bu	55,935	57,160	14,062
Dressed hogs, No	34,302	12,015	36,713
Live hogs, No	110,281	72,189	73,068
Cattle, No	21,359	7,021	4,616
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	22,907	19,613	26,371
Wheat, bu	9,329	4,468	12,339
Corn, bu	125,346	24,188	44,852
Oats, bu	62,887	46,095	9,770
Rye, bu	11,556	7,219	386
Barley, bu	23,608	56,000	12,299
Dressed hogs, No	6,783	7,307	25,409
Live hogs, No	20,251	15,424	6,163
Cattle, No	6,806	5,019	2,371

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Beef, brls	351	515
Pork, brls	5,321	3,231
Lard, lbs	654,721	11,098,837
Meats, lbs	1,381,430	1,780,624

The produce markets were generally firm to-day, but lower, with a fair amount of business done at the reduced prices. The feeling was weak early, but buyers took hold freely, when holders conceded the difference between the views of the two parties.

Highwines were dull and a shade easier, with no transactions. Holders asked 87 1/2c, and there were nominal buyers at 87c.

Dressed hogs opened dull, and 10c lower, in sympathy with live, buyers refusing to pay over $4.75. Later, $4.80 was paid for odd lots; $4.85 for good shipping lots, and $4.90 for a few choice. The market closed firm. Sales were 2,000 head.

Provisions were moderately active, but lower, to the extent of 10c per brl on pork, and 5c per 100 lbs on lard, the feeling in meats being also easier. The downward movement noted yesterday was continued last evening at the late Board; but it was noted that packers were free buyers at the decline, the product being offered by a short seller. This fact would probably have made the market stronger to-day, as showing the confidence of those who ought to know most about the situation, but for the large receipts of hogs at the Stock Yards. This circumstance is always depressing when occurring on Saturday, as the shippers seldom care to buy to hold over for another week. The early tone of product was decidedly dull, and there were free sellers at the reduced prices of last evening, but buyers soon appeared, chiefly from among the short interest, and the market strengthened. There is little doubt that a considerable amount of money lies ready for investment in pork if prices should decline (say) another dollar per brl, but it is doubtful if any large investments will be made unless a material decline is established. We have already packed 880,000 head of hogs this winter, with a fair prospect of exceeding a million. This will give a tremendous stock of produce to be disposed of, though it is conceded that present stocks are relatively small. The packers are now turning everything into mess pork, which fact accounts for its relative weakness. The market closed firm at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.00; do seller February, $13.15@13.20; do seller March, $13.40@13.45; do seller April, $13.60@13.65. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8 1/2c; do seller February, 8 1/2c; do seller March, 8 1/2c. Green meats at 3 3/4@4c for shoulders; 5 1/2c for short ribs; 5 3/4@6c for short clear, and 6 3/4@8c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4 1/4@4 1/2c for shoulders; 6 1/2c for rough sides; 6 1/2c for short ribs; 6 1/2c for short clear. Boxed meats 1/4@1/2c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet pickled hams, 8 1/2@9c. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $21.00@23.00. City tallow, 8 1/2@9c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork seller the month, or cash, at $13.00; 500 brls do at $12.95; 500 brls do at $13.02 1/2; 2,250 brls do (part last evening) at $12.90; 1,750 brls do seller February at $13.15; 500 brls do at $13.10; 1,500 brls do at $13.07 1/2; 250 brls do seller last half February at $13.22 1/2; 1,000 brls do seller month at $13.40; 250 brls do seller April at $13.60; 1,000 tcs do seller February at 8 1/2c; 500 tcs do seller March at 8 1/2c; 50,000 lbs shoulders at 4 1/2c; 100,000 lbs do seller March at 4 1/2c; 350 boxes Cumberlands at 6 1/2c; 100 boxes long clear at 6 1/2c; 500 boxes short rib at 6 1/2c; 100,000 lbs short ribs, and 100,000 lbs short clear on private terms; 3,000 pcs and 30,000 lbs green hams at 8c; 40,000 lbs do at 7 1/2c; 5,000 pcs do at 7 1/2c; 3,500 pcs do at 7c.

The following are the packing returns from the principal points:

	To date.	Same time last season.	Total last season.
Chicago	880,325	902,273	919,037
Cincinnati	380,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	209,000	239,511	241,000
St. Louis	229,000	235,078	303,000
Milwaukee	178,017	140,035	241,000
Indianapolis	122,000	[illegible]	195,000
Peoria	85,000	[illegible]	48,000

The *Daily Commercial Report and Market Review* has received returns from 142 of the principal packing points in the United States. The same shows the number packed to date, total last season, and the estimates for the season of 1871-72, as follows: To date, 3,533,063; total last season, 3,464,228; total estimate for the season of 1871-72, 4,237,228.

Flour was less active, at unchanged quotations. The demand was about of the same character as heretofore—a little on local account, and some for Southern shipment, none for the East. Sales were reported of 135 brls white winter extras (Nashville, Eagle, and Latham) at $8.25; 100 brls spring extras at $6.85; 100 brls low do at $5.00; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.75; 150 brls do at $4.60; 30 brls buckwheat flour $6.00; 25 brls do at $5.75. Total, 640 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $14.50 on track, and 10 tons do, to arrive, at $14.00.

Wheat was moderately active, but averaged 1/4@3/8c lower on cash lots, and 1/4@1/2c lower on the deferred options, but was firm at the decline. The early private telegrams from Liverpool quoted that market as dull and tending downward, and New York followed suit. The first sales were made at $1.25 1/2 seller February, the closing price of yesterday afternoon, but on the receipt of the above news it quickly dropped to $1.23 3/4. This brought out buyers, and with continued trading the option improved slowly to $1.24, and closed firm at $1.23 3/4. Seller the month sold at $1.22 1/2@1.22 3/4; seller last half do at $1.23 1/4@1.23; seller last half February at $1.24 1/2@1.25 1/4; and seller March at $1.26@1.26 1/2, all closing with holders at outside figures. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.26@1.27. Cash sales were reported of 13,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22 1/2; 5,000 bu do at $1.22 3/4; 15,000 bu do at $1.22 1/2; 5,800 bu do at $1.23 1/4; 400 bu No 3 spring at $1.12. Total, 39,800 bu.

Corn was less active at 1/4@3/8c decline, due not so much to news from the East as to the fact that receipts continue large, though some of the elevators are understood to be closed against it. Corn still comes in, the inspection this morning being not less than 338 cars, and no one knows when it will stop, although Chicago operators are understood to be busy at many interior points buying up corn for direct shipment to the East. All that they have done thus far seems to have made little or no difference to the volume of receipts in this city, which, for the past twelve months, are fully double those of the year preceding. Cash No. 2 corn opened at 41c, fell to 40 1/2c, and closed at 40 3/4c. Seller February sold at 41 3/4@41 1/2c; seller April at 43@43 1/2c; and seller May at 45 1/4@45 1/2c, all closing with sellers at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 41c; 75,600 bu do at 40 1/2c; 2,400 bu do at 40 3/4c; 1,600 bu rejected at 38 1/2c; 800 bu do at 38c; 400 bu ears at 38c, on track. Total, 84,000 bu.

Oats were in better demand and firm at an average advance of 1/4@1/2c, though with no particular encouragement in the tone of Eastern advices. The market for cash lots opened at 32 1/2c, and advanced to 32 3/4c at the close. Seller February sold at 32 3/4@33c, seller April at 34 1/2c, and seller May at 37 1/2, all closing strong. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu at 32 1/2c; 9,800 bu at 32 3/4c; 1,200 bu at 32 1/2c; 600 bu at 32 1/4c; 1,200 bu rejected at 29 1/2c; 600 bu do at 29 1/4c. Total, 20,000 bu.

Rye was dull and 2c lower, with a very light inquiry at the decline, and closed weak. Sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 66 1/2c; 1,200 bu No. 1 and 2 at 66 1/2c; 4,000 bu do at 66c. Total, 10,800 bu.

Barley was quiet, but a shade firmer on No. 2, which was in better request, closing at 62c cash. Seller February sold at 62c, and buyer the month at 62 1/2c. Rejected was nominal at 46c. Cash sales were 2,000 bu No. 2 at 62 1/4c; 4,000 bu do at 62c; 800 bu do at 61 1/2c; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 48c; 600 bu by sample at 70c; 800 bu do at 57c. Total, 10,600 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was stronger, opening at $1.24, advancing to $1.24 1/2, and closing at $1.24 1/4@1.24 1/2 seller February. Corn was firm, closing at 41 1/2c seller February, and 45 1/2c seller May. Cash corn nominal at 41c.

Chicago Daily Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.

BUTTER—There was some show of firmness on the part of holders of choice grades, as the supply of such barely keeps pace with the demand, but aside from this the market was weak and unsettled. The stocks of low grades are large and accumulating, as neither shippers nor speculators are willing to invest extensively at the present prices. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Choice dairy, 20@24c; fair to good tub and firkins, 14@17c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—The demand for cotton bagging is slowly improving, and the general market is gradually working upward, in sympathy with the raw material. Burlaps and gunnies are also moving on a more liberal scale, and the quoted prices are firmly adhered to. Prices range as follows: Stark, 36c; Lewiston, 36c; Philadelphia, 35c; American, 34c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, 21 1/2@22c; gunnies, single, 19@20c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—The market for building materials was without perceptible change. A steadily active business is doing, and the following prices are firmly sustained: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Were in good request at about former prices, though the market is firmer, owing to lighter receipts. Sales were reported at the following quotations: Common, $1.50@1.65; medium, $1.75@1.85; good to choice, $2.00@2.15.

BROOMCORN—Continues dull. We quote: Poor brush, $80.00@100.00 per ton; medium do, at $120.00@140.00; very choice at $150.00@160.00; and choice hurl, $150.00@200.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in more active demand, and again firmer. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.55@1.65; lard tierces, iron-bound, do at $1.60@1.65; wood-bound do, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c. Staves and headings quoted at $25.00@28.00 for pork brls, and $8.50@9.00 for flour brls.

CHEESE—Only a light business was doing in this department, and prices were nominally unchanged. The little prime cheese on hand is firmly held, but low grades are selling at irregular prices. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 14@15c; do imitation, 14 1-2a15c; Western factory, 13a15c; Ohio factory, 14a15c.

COAL—Met with a moderate inquiry at the annexed range of prices: Lehigh, prepared, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.50; Erie, $10.00@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.00@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Sales were chiefly at 24c for fresh, and 23@24c for preserved, though the former sold all the way from 23@25c, and the latter at 21@23c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Trade continues dull and the general market is lacking in strength. The stocks are not large, but in the absence of any considerable demand, all domestic and some descriptions of imported fruits, are weak. The changes to-day were confined to a decline of 1c in figs; 1c in pitted cherries, and 10@15c per box in new raisins. We revise our list as follows: Dates, 9 1/2@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, 9@10c; Turkey prunes, new, 12 1/2@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, old, $3.00@3.10; do new, $3.75@3.85; blackberries, 15 1/2@16 1/2c; pitted cherries, 35@37c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10 1/2@11c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7 1/4@8 1/2c; do new Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—Dealers report an increased demand both from interior and local customers and a firmer feeling obtains in consequence. No quotable advance has as yet taken place, but in codfish the tendency is strongly upward. We repeat our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00a5.25; No. 2, $4.75a5.00; trout, $4.50a4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00a8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00a7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50a1.60; family kits, $1.15a1.20; bank cod, $6.00a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; box herring, scaled, 45a50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges are meeting with a good demand, but under a better supply prices are lower, now ranging at $10.50@11.00. Lemons are inactive. Apples and cranberries are in fair request and command full prices. We quote: apples from store, $3.50a4.50; cranberries, $8.00a11.00 for wild, and $13.00a14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.50a7.00; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.50@11.00.

GROCERIES—Dealers report no improvement in the demand, and the prevalent feeling is by no means firm. The stocks are generally light, but they are sufficient to meet present requirements. We continue to quote:

CANDLES—Star, 18a19 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 21a22c; choice do, 22a23c; O. G. Java, 29a33c; Singapore, 25 1-2a26 1-2c; Costa Rica, 24 1-2a25 1-2c; Miracaibo, 23a24c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 3-4a8c; Carolina, 9a9 1-4c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13 1-4a13 3-4c; A sugar, 12 3-8a12 1-2c; B do, 12 1-4a12 3-8c; XC do, 12 1-8a12 1-4c; C do, 12a12 1-8c; choice brown, 10 3-8a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4a11 1-4c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25a1.30; common molasses, 30a35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45a55c; good sugar-house syrup, 40a50c; extra, 60a65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 85a95c; New Orleans, 55a70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13a14c; cloves, 18a19c; cassia, 45a50c; pepper, 21 1/2a22c; nutmegs, $1.15a1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8 3-4a9c; standard 8 1-4a8 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4a7 3-4c; erasive, 8 3-4a9c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4 a 4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 5 1-2a7c; common 5a6 1-4c.

HAY—No change deserving mention was developed in connection with this market. The shipping demand continues steadily fair, and prime pressed hay commands full prices. Loose descriptions are plenty and weak. We quote: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50a15.50; do loose pressed, $14.00a14.50; prairie, pressed, $9.50a11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00a10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand, though by no means urgent, is sufficient to absorb the daily arrivals, and, in sympathy with the Eastern market, prices are firm. Shippers are the principal operators, though local tanners are steadily engaged. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the Boston market: "The hide market has been extremely quiet during the week, affording us no opportunity to report sales of any magnitude. The light stock here will, doubtless, result in higher prices, which are quite strong, and growing firmer every day." We quote: Green salted cured, light, 11 1/2c; do heavy, 10 1/2c; part cured 10@11c; green frozen, 8 1/2@9 1/2c; murrain kip, 11 1/2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; grubby scoured, cut or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The market continues active, and prices are firm and advancing.

LEATHER—A fair movement was witnessed both in domestic and foreign stock, and the market remains firm, with an upward tendency. The following are the prices current:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37a38c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a36c; line or kip per lb, 38a42c; kip, per lb, 80ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26a29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 24a26c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a23c; calf, city, $1.25a1.45; calf, country, $1.15a1.35; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 31a33c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32a34c; rough upper, damaged, 25a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 31a33c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a44c; Philadelphia sole, 42a46c; harness, per lb, 38a43c; kip, light, $1.00a1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 90ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a85c; American calf, 22 lbs, $1.25a1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.90a2.35; French calf, 35 lbs, $1.60a2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $85.00a90.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00a100.00.

LUMBER—Trade at the yards continues fair on local account, with a slight increase in the demand from the interior. Prices are steady. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00a50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	42.00a46.00
Third clear, 1 inch	a37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00a42.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	a48.00
First and second clear siding, together	38.00a42.00
Common siding	20.00a25.00
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00a36.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00a40.00
A stock boards	30.00a35.00
B stock boards	25.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00a21.00
Fencing	20.00a21.00
Joists and scantling, 18x26 feet	21.00a26.00
Pickets, square	16.00a18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	15.00a18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25a 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	a 4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $2.62 1-2a2.80 for A or Star, and $1.50a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A steady fair business is doing in this department, and prices are firm with a further advancing tendency. We now quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $11.50; do 12x12, $13.00; do 14x20, $12.50; do tern, $11.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 46c; small, 48c; bar 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11 1/2c; less quantity, 12c; slab 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12", 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 12 1-2c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 19, 19c; 20, 16c; full bundle 20 per cent discount.

NAILS—Remain firm at late advance, or at $4.75 rates, 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d per keg $5.50; 3d, per keg, $6.25; fine 3d, per keg, $7.50; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.50.

OILS—Were generally quoted quiet, and values were nominally unchanged. The following are the prices current: Carbon, 25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 73a75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 83c; do boiled, 88c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00a2.10; neatsfoot oil, 90ca$1.00; bank oil, 90c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 77a78c.

POTATOES—Continue in large supply, and are dull at the recent decline, or at 80@90c for common mixed, and at 95c@$1.05 for good to choice from store.

POULTRY AND GAME—Prairie chickens were not so plenty, and prices advanced a little. For other descriptions prices were without material change. We quote: Chickens, dressed, per doz, $2.50@3.75; turkeys do, 9@11 1/2c; geese do, per doz, $8.00@10.00; do live, $10.00a12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50; prairie chickens, $2.75@3.00; quail, $1.20@1.40; rabbits, $1.00@1.25.

SALT—Is easier, but in good demand. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was firm, at the recent advance, at $3.15@3.40 for good to prime. Clover firmer, at $6.10@6.20. Hungarian nominal at $1.00.

TEAS—Remain steady at the annexed quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@90c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices are firm at the subjoined rates:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85a90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black round, 55@70c.

WOOD—The demand was light, but prices were firmly held at the following range: Beech, $11.50@12.00; maple, $12.50@13.00; hickory, $12.50; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There is considerable inquiry for this staple, but the offerings are few, and scarcely enough is being done in the way of sales to establish reliable quotations. The tone of the market is buoyant, and prime lots would readily command outside quotations. Concerning the Boston market, we find the following in the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*:

"There is no sign of anything like a let-up in the wool market, although the stock at the close of 1871 proved somewhat larger than was estimated. The week's sales have again been very large and at extremely full prices, showing an average advance on those of the year previous of about 25 per cent, without perceptibly checking consumption, or causing manufacturers, in any direction, to shut up their mills. Production and consumption proceed as actively to-day with super pulled Eastern at 75@80c, as when a year ago it stood 48@50c."

We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58a62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58a62c
Washed, coarse	58a62c
Unwashed, fine	30a40c
Unwashed, medium	40a45c
Unwashed, coarse	40a45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	50a73c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2a10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3a15c less.

Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market. Week Ending Jan. 13.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,887	15,331	1,371
Tuesday	1,925	21,080	1,558
Wednesday	2,957	28,130	2,170
Thursday	2,945	17,165	2,566
Friday	1,523	16,958	1,070
Saturday	300	12,000	500
Total	11,537	111,068	9,235
Same time last week	7,147	76,800	6,636
Week before last	6,528	34,674	3,250

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,036	2,486	834
Tuesday	484	3,982	581
Wednesday	1,699	4,500	1,436
Thursday	1,006	4,400	748
Friday	1,720	3,432	1,586
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	5,939	18,629	5,024

CATTLE.

The week just closed has been an active one in this branch of trade, and prices have taken a higher range. The supply, as will be seen, was liberal, reaching 11,537 head, against 7,147 last week, 6,528 week before last, and 4,426 for the corresponding week last year, but there proved to be no considerable surplus, as the demand,—stimulated by reports of activity and firmness in the Eastern markets,—was urgent. The attendance of shippers was notably large, all the prominent Eastern markets being represented, and up to Thursday night all suitable offerings were picked up about as fast as yarded, and at 1/4c advance on the prices current during the preceding week. The quality was good,—better than the average in former years at this season,—and although some thin rough mixed lots sold as low as $2.75@3.00, the bulk of the business was transacted at from $4.50 upward to $5.75. Several extra sales were effected at $6.00@6.25, and a few bunches of fancy beeves brought $6.50@6.75, but, as previously stated, the ruling rates were $4.50@5.75. Stock steers have been in steady fair demand, at $3.00@3.50 for common to medium, and at $3.75@4.00 for good grades. The city trade continues a little slack, as poultry and game is still abundant and cheap. The supply of the descriptions of stock usually sought after by our city butchers, however, has been comparatively light, and holders were firm at the advance. New milch cows are inquired for to a moderate extent, and may be quoted salable at $30.00@40.00 for common to fair, and at $45.00@55.00 for good to choice. Veal calves continue plenty and dull, at $3.50@4.00 for common coarse heavy, and $4.50@5.50 for medium to choice light.

To-day there was a quieter feeling and in some instances concessions were granted, though the general market can scarcely be quoted lower. Shippers and local buyers were operating, and while the inquiry from neither source was at all active, the combined demand proved sufficient to clear the pens. Sales were reported at $3.00@4.00 for inferior to common; at $4.50@5.00 for medium, and at $5.25@6.00 for good to choice. The following were the

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	$5.75a6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25a5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.75a5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25a4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00a4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50a2.75

HOGS.

The receipts the past week have been 111,068, against 76,800 last week, 34,674 week before last, and 75,018 for the corresponding week last year. For the two weeks ending to-night the receipts aggregate 187,868, against 149,885 for the corresponding two weeks last year. In this department of the live stock market the past week has been one of uninterrupted activity. In addition to an urgent packing demand, there has been an active movement on the part of shippers, so that large as have been the daily arrivals, no accumulation was witnessed, everything selling about as fast as received. The quality of the hogs was unexceptionable, the average being equal to that of any week of the season, but from this time forward a steady deterioration is looked for.

To-day the market was less active, and easier. A scarcity of cars checked the movements of shippers, and the competition between packers was not spirited enough to sustain prices, which eased off 5@10c per 100 lbs, the market closing quiet at $4.10@4.15 for common light, uneven, coarse, and mixed lots; $4.20@4.25 for medium; and at $4.30@4.45 for good to choice. The following were among the transactions:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
85	184	$4.30	53	208	$4.25	53	202	$4.25
63	204	4.15	59	251	4.20	57	238	4.25
80	198	4.15	57	225	4.17 1/2	53	208	4.25
52	218	4.25	51	236	4.30	243	204	4.25
10	270	4.40	48	278	4.20	49	178	4.10
41	259	4.40	61	230	4.25	67	193	4.15
25	245	4.45	46	260	4.25	56	180	4.15
60	225	4.20	42	400	4.35	46	237	4.55
85	207	4.25	53	298	4.35	100	206	4.20

SHEEP—The demand has been active throughout the past week, and the market has ruled firm and higher. In addition to a good local demand, there was a steadily active demand for shipment, and good to choice mutton sheep advanced to $5.75@7.00 per 100 lbs. A few extra sold at $7.25@7.50, but these were extreme figures, and are not a fair index of the market. We quote closing prices at $4.00@4.50 for common; $4.75@5.50 for medium; and at $5.75@7.00 for good to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Jan. 13—1:30 p. m.—Consols, 92 1/4 Money, 92 3/8 and 92 1/2 on account. Bonds, '62, 91 1/2; '65, 93; '67, 93 1/4; 10-40s, 91 1/2. Tallow, 50s 6d@37s.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 13.—Bonds of '62, 96.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Rentes, 56f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13.—Cotton active; middling upland, 10 1/4d; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export, 12,000 bales.

Wheat—Red winter, 12s; Flour, 26@30s. Lard, 44s 3d.

Cheese, 63s. Tallow, 43s 9d. Cumberland middles, 34s. Short ribs, 35s.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Beeves—Receipts 3,300, 2,580 less than last week; quality poor. The market continued active and strong all day, and the yards are almost empty. Fifty-five loads are reported for Saturday. The market was 1/2c higher than last week, prices ranging from 4 1/2 to 8c for common and inferior; 8@9c for medium; 9@10c for good butcherings, and 9 1/2@10c for extra. B. Coon sold 27 Indiana, av 1,130 lbs, at 7 1/2c; 18 Kentucky, av 1,740 lbs, at 9 1/4c; J. A. Monroe, 18 Illinois, av 1,290 lbs, at 8c; S. W. Clark, 30 Illinois, av 1,320 lbs, at 8 1/2c; Thomas Heakville, 10 Canada bulls, av 1,170 lbs, at 5c; Henry Rosenthal, 170 Illinois, av 1,380 lbs, at 9 1/2c; 34, averaging 1,000 lbs, at 9c; W. Robbins, 18 Illinois, averaging 1,380 lbs, at 8c; S. Henry, 14 New York oxen, averaging 1,550 lbs, at 7 1/2c; Livingston & Rosenthal, 25 Illinois, averaging 1,370 lbs, at 8 1/2c; C. Reynolds, 80 Illinois, averaging 1,060 lbs, at 8 1/2c; H. Gallice, 18 New York heifers, averaging 1,020 lbs, at 4c.

Sheep—Receipts, 14,800; market strong and 1/2c higher than last week; Indiana, averaging 93 lbs, sold at $7.70; New York, averaging 75 lbs, at 6 1/2@7c; averaging 90 lbs, at 7 1/2@7 3/4c; averaging 110 lbs, at 8c; Canadas, 6 1/4@8c. Lambs, averaging 100 lbs, 9c.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,400; no sales. Dressed dull at 5 1/4@6c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The leading jobbing houses in cotton goods have concluded to advance prices on leading articles 1/2 to 1c, both brown and bleached; and, besides, they have entered into a contract with all jobbers that there shall be no cutting of prices henceforth from the regular rates established monthly or semi-monthly by them, on a penalty of $5,000. This will tend to keep prices more regular throughout the season. There is a general hardening of prices, although the market is not very active. As soon as jobbers get rid of their old stock, they will probably attempt to fix higher prices on all staple articles. Woollens and silks are looking upward.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 13.—Cotton—Excited and higher; 21@21 1/2c; receipts, 2,000 bales; shipments, 3,000 bales.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 13.—Cotton—Dull and lower; low middling, 20 1/2c.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Cotton—Active; sales 7,000 bales, mostly yesterday; good ordinary, 19 1/2c; low middling, 21c; receipts, 2,351 bales; exports—Liverpool, 4,844 bales; New York, 938 bales; stock, 193,9[illegible] bales.

Kansas City Hog Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 13.—Hogs—Received at yards, 466 head; to packers, 325 head; sales 88 head, av 242 lbs, at $4.00; 55 head, av 261 lbs, at $3.85; 34, av 3[illegible] lbs, at $3.90; slaughtered, 1,150 head. An active market is indicated in the above sales.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.25; common to good extra, $6.55@6.85; good to choice, $6.80@7.40; white wheat Western extra, $7.35@7.50; extra Ohio, $7.75; choice St. Louis, $8.50@9.50. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 2 spring in store, $1.50@1.53; No. 1 spring, $1.55@1.56; winter red Western, $1.60@1.64; amber, $1.65@1.70; white, $1.68@1.73. Rye firmer; Canada afloat, 95c; Western, 92c. Barley unchanged; Western, 85@88c; Bay of Quinte, $1.17 1/2. Malt unchanged. Corn dull; receipts, 66,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 73@75c; Western yellow afloat, 75@76c; old, 76c. Oats steady; receipts, 17,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 54@54 1/2c; choice white, 57c.

EGGS—Steady at 29@30c.

HOPS—Quiet.

LEATHER—Quiet and unchanged.

WOOL—Active and firm; extra Ohio, 70c; Texas, 40@45c, fall clip; California, 32@40c; unwashed, 53c; pulled, 60@70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee active; Rio, 19@21 1/2c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9 1/4@9 1/2c; Cuba, 9 3/4@10c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 45@55c. Rice quiet at 8 1/4@8 3/4c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12@13c; refined, 23 1/2@23 3/4c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 67@67 1/2c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $14.00@14.25; old, $13.12@13.25; prime, $12.25; new prime mess, $11.50@14.00; mess for January, $13.00; March, $14.35; April, $14.50. Beef steady and unchanged. Dressed hogs quiet at 5 3/4c. Cut meats unchanged; middles steady; short ribs, 7c; Cumberlands, 6 1/2c; long clear, 7 1/2; short clear, 7 3/4@8c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 9@9 1/2c; kettle, 9 1/2c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 11@23c; State, 20@35c.

CHEESE—11@14c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—COTTON—Excited and higher; middling upland, 21 1/2@21 3/4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; family, $6.90@7.00. Wheat steady, $1.50@1.52. Corn in good demand at 48@49c. Rye higher, at 87@88c. Oats firm, 36@40c. Barley steady.

EGGS—Dull and lower, at 30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, at $13.00@13.25, latter asked; lard quiet, at 8 3/4@9 1/4c; bulk meats quiet, held firmly, at 5 1/4, 6 3/4@6 1/2c; bacon steady, at 6 1/2, 7 1/2@7 3/4c.

HOGS—Firm, at $4.25@4.50. Receipts, 4,000.

WHISKEY—Steady, 89c.

GREEN MEATS—Dull, holders not willing to make concessions; shoulders, 4 1/4@4 1/2c; sides, 7c; hams, 8 1/2c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and heavy; No. 1 red winter, $1.49; No. 2 held at $1.38@1.39. Corn steady, at 54c. Oats dull and nominal, at 45c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and firm, but unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady, at $5.00@5.10.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—COTTON—Nominally higher at 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat, firm but slow; No. 3 red winter fall, $1.54; No. 2, $1.60. Corn, dull and easier; mixed on track, 41@42c; No. 2 sacked, 50c. Oats, quiet; mixed on track, 37c. Barley, steady; No. 2 spring, 50c. Rye firm; No. 2, 80c; track, 82@83c, in elevator.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $13.00@14.00. New Orleans dry salt meat in good jobbing and order demand, but meagre shipping facilities check business; shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 6 1/2c, all packed—loose clear rib, 6c; clear, 6 1/2c. Bacon nominal; shoulders, 6 1/2@6 3/4c; clear rib, 7 1/4c; clear, 7 3/4c; land on orders, 9c.

HOGS—Quiet; full average, $3.75@4.50; bulk sales, $4.00@4.20.

CATTLE—Firm; $4.00@5.25 good to choice.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000; wheat, 12,000; corn, 33,000; oats, 14,000; barley, 5,000; rye, 2,000. Hogs, 5,140; cattle, 282.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 13.—COTTON—Active and higher; middling, 21 1/2c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Extra family at $6.50@6.75; wheat firm at $1.60@1.70; corn, shelled and delivered, 62c; oats, 52@55c sacked; rye, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $13.75; bacon—shoulders, 7c; sales 107 casks clear rib at 7 1/2@7 3/4c; clear held at 7 3/4@8c. Bulk meats—Shoulders at 5 1/4@5 1/2c, and clear rib at 6 1/2@6 3/4c; clear held at 7@7 1/4c. Lard—Tierce, 9 1/2c; keg, 10 1/2@10 3/4c. Hams in good demand; sugar-cured, 13 1/2c; plain, 12 1/2c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89@90c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and lower; extra, $1.56; No. 1 white, $1.51; amber, $1.45. Corn and oats unchanged.

CLOVERSEED—Active; $6.25.

DRESSED HOGS—Weak and light at $5.10.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats quiet at 57@60c.

BRAN—$1.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $14.25. Bacon dull at 7 1/2, 8, 8 1/2, 8c. All others unchanged. Very little doing outside of cotton. Political troubles ruining business.

MONETARY—Sterling, 118 1/2; sight, 1/2 discount; gold, 109 1/2.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and unchanged. Wheat firm; State red, $1.62@1.64; amber $1.65; white, $1.75@1.85. Rye, 90c. Corn coming in freely; most of it damp and unsaleable; new yellow, 65@68c; dry 69c; mixed Western, 70@72c. Oats dull; white 54c; mixed, 52c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess Pork $13.50@13.75. Lard 9 1/4@9 1/2c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and weak. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania, $1.60@1.64. Corn dull; white Southern, 63@65c; yellow do 65@68c; mixed Western, 68@70c. Oats dull at 53@56c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93@93 1/2c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1, nominal at $1.57.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, and held firmly; No. 1, $1.24; No. 2, $1.22. Oats steady; No. 2, 33c. Corn lower, No. 2, 41c. Rye lower; No. 1, 67 1/2c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 59 1/2c.

HOGS—Steady; $4.20@4.30.

PORK—Steady; $12.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu.

Story of a Picture.

From the New York Times.

A case concerning a picture has lately been tried in London, which assumed a more than mere local interest, by reason of the remarkable link which the chattel in dispute had with a variety of notable characters and incidents. The plaintiff was Miss Paul, daughter of the late Sir John Dean Paul, whose misappropriation of his clients' property, when he was at the head of an eminent London banking-house, led, some twelve years ago, to his conviction for felony, and a sentence of penal servitude. The defendant was Mr. Augustus Hare, nephew of the plaintiff. Mr. Hare, who has lately become well known to the world by his able and popular work, "Walks in Rome," is the son of Lord Palmerston's earliest friend and correspondent, Mr. Francis Hare, referred to at some length in Lord Bulwer's recent memoir of that statesman.

Hare was one of four brothers, all remarkable for distinguished ability. Their mother was the daughter of Dr. Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph, and her sister became the wife of the celebrated Oriental scholar, Sir William Jones. Of Francis Hare, Cyril Jackson, the celebrated Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, said that he was the only rolling stone he had ever known which was always gathering moss. He is often alluded to in Forster's "Life of Walter Savage Landor," and was joint author with his younger brother of "Guesses at Truth."

But the best known of this remarkable family was Archdeacon (Julius) Hare, the friend of Bunsen. "If any foreigner," says a writer in the *Quarterly Review*, "landing in England last year, had asked where he should find the man best acquainted with all modern forms of thought, here or on the Continent; where he should find the most complete collection of the philosophical and theological literature of Germany; where he should find profound and exact scholarship, combined with the most varied and extensive learning—what would have been the answer? Not in Oxford, not in Cambridge, not in London. He must have turned from academic towns and public libraries to a secluded parish in Sussex, and in the minister of that parish, in an Archdeacon of one of the least important of English dioceses, he would have found what he sought."

The Archdeacon's rectory at Hurstmonceaux, stood just above the castle of the same name, said to be the oldest building in the Kingdom, and beside the old church, with its venerable yew-tree-bearing churchyard, looking over land and sea. Hurstmonceaux, after passing through various hands, had come to the Hares in the reign of Anne. It was brought into their family by the marriage of Dr. Hare, Marlborough's chaplain, subsequently promoted to the bishopric of Chichester, the capital of the county in which it stands. The castle and estate have long been alienated, and in the Archdeacon's time only the living remained in the family. It was a place well suited for the residence of such a man, and he and its surroundings and accessories eminently reflected the tastes and intellect of its accomplished occupant. From top to bottom, every nook and cranny was crowded with books, except a few spaces occupied by splendid paintings. One of the latter, which for a time rested on the walls of this refined abode, was the picture which has now been in dispute. It is a portrait by Reynolds of Palmerston's friend, the father of the defendant, in his childhood. The picture had been painted at the desire of his aunt, Lady Jones, when Sir Joshua was in the zenith of his great fame; its colors had not been marred, as too many were by his strange whims about the mixture of pigments; and the work is reported to be in its pristine beauty, and worth $10,000.

Mrs. Francis Hare, the defendant's mother, appears to have been one of those unfortunate persons who, through no fault of her own, was marked out for misfortune. Reduced from affluence to moderate circumstances by her fraudulent banker brother, she was, within a very few years after, placed in indigence by the defalcation of her solicitor, who had enjoyed a reputation for piety and probity equal to that of Sir John, with the difference only that while the banker was an ardent disciple of Exeter Hall, the attorney placed himself at the foot of Dr. Pusey. The poor lady, at her death, left the picture to his daughter, who has since died in embarrassed circumstances. Her aunt, Miss Paul, claimed the picture, as a creditor, and her nephew disputed the claim, inasmuch as his sister had bequeathed the picture to him. The jury ultimately returned a verdict for the defendant.

It seems likely that this, like so many eminent families, is destined to sink into obscurity, if not to become extinct. Mr. Francis Hare's two eldest sons have utterly wasted their patrimony, and the author of the "Walks in Rome" is unmarried.

Gustave Dore.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* translates, from a late Paris paper, the following concerning the works on which the great French artist, Gustave Dore, is now engaged:

We are promised, in the year 1872, a resumption of the annual exhibition of paintings, and by good luck I have seen, before its completion, a work which will certainly be the great one of the coming season. Down in the Champs Elysees, in an old gymnasium turned into a studio, Gustave Dore is putting the finishing touches to his gigantic picture. The subject is Christ leaving the Pretorium and descending the stairs at the foot of which the cross is awaiting him. The canvas, which is certainly one of the largest ever painted, will, we think, be a revelation even to those who have rated Dore's talent the highest. The composition has the magisterial amplitude of the great masters, and especially of Paul Veronese.

With a surrounding of splendid architecture, the scene is developed with a verity that is majestic. From the two sides the mob, kept back by soldiers, are eagerly trying to see the condemned one, while they load him with imprecations. Clusters of humanity hang from the columns, cling to the porticoes, and swarm on the steps. Jesus Christ descends calmly; his long white robe shows halo-like reflections; his head is that of one illuminated, who looks above the reach of human invective. In color, as well as in boldness of conception, the picture is an exceptional one, with which there can be no comparison made. Think, too, that in the face of such a tremendous work, Dore contrives to manage twenty, thirty, a hundred other things. In this very studio ten other canvases contest for the use of his brush.

But this is not all. He takes up his lodgings in the Rue St. Dominique, where, as a designer, he prefers to work. There he has advanced far toward completing a work which alone would be enough for the lifetime of one man. It is London complete, with its strange scenes, its nameless miseries, its swarming terrors. An English publisher has devoted to this publication the trifle of 600,000 francs, and, I assure you, he will get his money's worth. If your curiosity is not satisfied, look on the table, where there are eight or nine hundred drawings, already sketched.

Come now into the second room. On all the easels are scenes from the siege of Paris, in grayish oil, which will make a thrilling history—a history for the eye. Here we see a hurried moving from a bombarded house, and an old paralytic carried off on the backs of others. There is a street of Villejuif, where people are massing for a fight. But it would take a volume to describe the scenes.

—The Hamilton (Ont.) *Spectator* says that a wild goose was shot at Cedar Lake, in that Province, in the body of which the head of an Indian arrow was found just back of and under the wings, the ends projecting on either side. The arrow-head is of bone, six and a-half inches in length, with five sloping notches cut on the sides, is quite sharp at the point, while the other end is nearly the shape of an Indian canoe. The wound caused by the arrow-head had entirely healed, and it was firmly embedded in the goose.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
TO-NIGHT THE
"Barnabees"
At Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
First Musical Event of the Season.
Grand Inauguration of the Second Course.
TO-MORROW EVENING, Union Park Congregational Church.
A FEW SEATS LEFT. Admission, 75 cents; Reserved seats, $1.00.
FOR THE SOUTH SIDE—At Bliss & Sharp's, 164 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 312 Wabash-av.
FOR THE WEST SIDE—At Horton's Library, 637 West Lake-st.; the West Side Library, 289 West Madison-st., and on both evenings, at Stroh's, 85 West Madison-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
MARIETTA RAVEL!
And the people's favorite company in the last new sensation entitled the
WILD CAT, OR MARRIAGE BY MOONLIGHT.
To conclude with the glorious farce of
WHO'S WHO!
Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted-st., near Madison.
ASSURED SUCCESS!—Monday evening, Jan. 15, 1872. Last week of the celebrated WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY. By special desire, and for positively three nights only, Robertson's most successful modern comedy, entitled
"CASTE!"
Last Wyndham Matinee Saturday. Only "CASTE" Matinee Wednesday, 2 o'clock.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.
Manning's Minstrels!
MANNING'S MINSTRELS
Every Evening and at the Saturday Matinee, in the
Greatest Bill Ever Offered.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,
COMBINATION OF BRILLIANT ARTISTS.
ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S
MINSTRELS.
The most sparkling and thoroughly enjoyable entertainment in the city. An entire change of programme. New songs, New ballads, New acts. Arlington's songs and banjo solos. Soirees de Magique. Obeying Orders. American Tourists in France in 1870. Every evening and Saturday matinee.

RETURN
To the Lecture Platform of the well known Author and Orator,
J. G. HOLLAND,
"TIMOTHY TITCOMB," will deliver his new and great Lecture, entitled
"The Social Undertow,"
In Plymouth Church, Wabash-av., corner of Eldridge-court, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16. Lecture preceded by an organ recital, by L. V. Flagler, commencing at 7:30. Tickets for sale at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; W. B. Keen & Cooke's, Wabash-av.; and W. M. Mayo's, Wabash-av., corner Twenty-second-st.

DANCING.
The grand opening soiree of "OUR CLUB" will occur on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, 1872, at Bournique's Dancing Academy, corner of Adams and Halsted-sts. Old patrons of the Progressive and Excelsior Clubs are especially invited.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
OUR REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
WOOLLENS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS,
BLANKETS, &C.,
Will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 9:30 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

Geo. P. Gore & Co.
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.
Will, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, at 9 1/2 a. m., in addition to a well-selected stock of
450 CASES CUSTOM-MADE
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,
sell the ENTIRE STOCK, TOOLS, AND FIXTURES of CHAS. R. TATE, Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, covered by Chattel Mortgage. The attention of the city trade is called to the above sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Will sell without reserve, at the Red Front Salesrooms, West Randolph-st.,
GLOVE GAUNTLETS, HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS, KNIT GOODS,
At auction, on TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 16.
500 Cases BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,
At auction, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 17.
Dry Goods, Government Clothing & Blankets, Dress Goods, Ladies' Skirts, etc.,
At auction, on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 18.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. C. LEROY.
[illegible] Wabash-av., on Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 10 a. m., household furniture, carpets, bedding, mirrors, [illegible] every description. The sale will positively take place without reserve. GEO. C. LEROY, Auctioneer.

IOWA.

The Election of United States Senator.

Why Allison Was Elected and Harlan Defeated.

The Presidential Bearing of the Contest.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Jan. 12.

There never was so animated a political contest in this State as that which has just resulted in the selection of the Hon. William B. Allison as the Republican candidate for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Harlan. It is true that, in 1855, when Mr. Harlan was first elected, the contest in the Legislature was much longer than any that has since occurred. But that was before the complete organization of the Republican party, and more than a year before its formal organization in this State. Mr. Grimes had been elected Governor the previous August, after a canvass of great power on his part; but most of the State officers chosen at the same election were Democrats, and the Legislature was a very close shave between the Democrats and Anti-Nebraska Whigs,—the Senate especially being in a particularly dubious situation, on account of the erratic notions of one or two of its members. The Silver-Gray Whigs pretty generally voted for Fitz-Henry Warren, one of the most brilliant men of the State, and one of the most unlucky in politics. Day after day, the Senate marched into Representative Hall, where the Joint Convention fired away several volleys of votes, and retired in good order. I forget just how many days this was kept up, but it was for a long time. At last, the name of James Harlan was proposed, and he "went through" after a fashion, but, after all, had to be elected over again. By this time the Republican party was strong in the State, and has been growing stronger ever since. The Senatorial contests have ever been friendly till now, when much feeling was manifested, and not a little positive acrimony developed.

A LIVELY CONTEST.

There was a fair field for a fight on either side. Mr. Harlan had long been in public life; so had his chief competitor, Mr. Allison. Mr. Wilson, who came into the contest late, had been a leading member of Congress during the whole of the war, and up to the inauguration of Grant. It would have been strange, indeed, if, in all this time of public life, these men had not done something or other making them subjects of assault. And assaults through the press, especially against Mr. Harlan, got to be lively, piquant, and, at last, savage. The candidates themselves were ever most chivalrously decorous toward each other. I presume neither candidate uttered a single harsh word against either of his competitors. But, with others, it was vastly different; and there was probably not a village in all Iowa that was not agitated by the Senatorial criminations and recriminations. These, however, had very little to do with the result. The members of the Legislature paid no attention to them, unless it was in a way to give Mr. Harlan more votes than he would otherwise have received for against him the chief attacks were made.

WHY HARLAN WAS DEFEATED.

He was defeated because: 1. Mr. Allison was known to be happily and eminently qualified for the position; 2. Mr. Harlan was believed to have held office long enough; 3. Mr. Allison was known to be an earnest and able enemy of that system of robbery according to the forms of law, often so stupidly called "Protection of American Industry;" 4. He was also known ever to be faithful to his pledges, political and personal honesty, and the Republican party; 5. The northern part of the State was (a man of acknowledged abilities and character being presented) fairly entitled to the candidate.

There were, of course, other considerations which had more or less weight with members, but the above were the main causes which brought a result so much to have been desired. I may, with perfect truthfulness, say that the most potential of these questions were those of locality and "Protection." Both Senators, for eighteen years, had been taken from the Southern part of the State, and it was time for the North to have its fair share of political power. Nor could it with justice be claimed for Mr. Harlan, as it might have been for Mr. Grimes, and also for Mr. Wilson, that his reputation was wide and high enough entirely to overshadow the mere question of locality. Mr. Allison is at least the peer of Mr. Harlan in every attribute of statesmanship, and his superior in many qualities which make an able legislator. As to "Protection," the successful candidate was known to be a recognized leader of Revenue Reform, and a capable, highly-cultivated defender of that just and beneficent system of government of which John Stuart Mill is the most thoughtful exponent among political economists.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

This matter of Tariff entered all the more potentially into this canvass because of the fact that, just after the nomination of Judge Wright to the Senatorship, two years ago, a letter of his appeared, in stupid eulogy of "Protection," which caused a majority of the men who had voted for him in caucus to regret that they had done so, and to refuse placing the epistle upon the records of the House. The Radicals of Iowa did not propose to repeat that nonsense. They looked out for a man who had quit voting for H. Clay, and was sound on this most important question of Revenue Reform; and they found him in William B. Allison.

THE PRESIDENTIAL BEARING OF THE CONTEST.

Nor would it be just to omit speaking of the Presidential bearing of the late contest. While it is true that some of Mr. Allison's best friends are friends of President Grant, it is also true that the friends of Harlan over and over again charged that Allison was hostile to Grant, and averred that their candidate was the recognized advocate and defender of the Administration in the Senate. It is certain, also, that Senator Harlan was allowed by the Administration to make certain appointments, and to "hang up" others, in the State, for no other reason than that of the pending election. It is also certain that his chief friend and fugleman at Washington City constantly averred that the Administration could not afford to let Mr. Harlan be beaten; and it is also true that about all the Federal officers who formed part of the Senatorial lobby here were devoted friends of Mr. Harlan. Moreover, in this great gathering of the political clans from all parts of the State, there were most of the men of note and influence from nearly every portion. It is a noteworthy fact that, among the best minds of these, there is a great feeling of doubt as to the success of President Grant, were he once put in nomination; and I state it as a simple fact that I heard several of the most prominent Radicals of Iowa—men who receive and deserve the highest respect of their fellow-citizens—declare with great earnestness that the unity and salvation of the Republican party depended upon the nomination of a candidate of recognized statesmanship. These men have no vituperative epithets against the President. They speak of him more in sorrow than in anger; but nothing is more certain than that their feeling is earnest and profound. It should be all the more heeded by the party and country because it is the sentiment of men who have ever been unselfish Republicans; who have time and again, received the confidence of the party in this Radical State.

THE HON. JAMES F. WILSON FOR PRESIDENT.

They are extremely practical, too, these Radicals of Iowa. They are the men who have done the most to make the State so distinguished for tremendous Republican majorities and general progress. They now propose to go to work practically in this matter, and with the object of inaugurating a movement in tangible shape, they will suggest the name of the Hon. James F. Wilson, of this State, as a fit candidate for the Presidency. This will not be done in any such way as to be offensive to other distinguished men, but to show that here in Iowa is a man of national reputation, of acknowledged statesmanship, of long and tried integrity,—one, in short, who is entitled to the respect of the country; who already has had that respect manifested toward him in unmistakable ways, and whose candidacy would tend to unite the party rather than to disintegrate it; would call forth the hearty labors of the best and truest men and ablest journals in the party, and whose success would be a guarantee of both a dignified and able administration of affairs, genuine reform, and the prolonged prosperity of the whole country. And this much may well be conceded to Mr. Wilson, whilst it is apparent to all minds entitled to respect that some such man must receive the nomination of the Republican party, or the election will be involved in some doubt. Certain it is that, in this State, many of the best Republicans and the general public are heartily dissatisfied with Grant, and are inaugurating a practical movement which may have great influence throughout the country, and is surely entitled to the respectful consideration of intelligent men everywhere. ASKALON.

The Story of an Editor-Banker.

An American correspondent in Paris, noticing the death of M. Moise Millaud, the French banker, tells the curious story of his life thus:

M. Millaud certainly did more than any man of his generation to extend public instruction in France. He founded *Le Petit Journal*. Moise Millaud was born in Bordeaux. He came to Paris without a cent in his pocket, and for many years was plunged deep in poverty, from which he escaped by no very reputable tricks. The first money he made was by standing at the door of *La Presse* (which Girardin had just established) and getting subscribers to allow him to take out their subscriptions for them. The newspaper allowed him a commission, and he would sometimes make as much as $100 a day. He made a good deal of money by buying whole editions of stillborn professional works, and, by pertinacious advertising, passing them off as excellent books. Soon after the *coup d'etat* he took advantage of the speculative fever and made a great deal of money. He entered into copartnership with Mires, like himself a Jew, and they were exceedingly prosperous until they quarrelled and parted. It is said that their quarrel arose about a box in the Gymnase Theatre. Each was unfortunate subsequently in business; each was arraigned for swindling and acquitted.

M. Milland soon after this established *Le Petit Journal*, and at the same time organized its prompt delivery in nearly every French village. The low price of the paper (one cent, no matter where delivered), the character of its contents which was adapted to ill-educated people, and the delivery at one's own door, made it universally popular. Its circulation reached nearly 200,000 copies a day. The French people read, a thing they never did before. In time the newspaper did not suffice for them. They bought and read books. Other newspapers were established on a similar plan. Knowledge and a love of reading were more widely diffused than they ever have been in France.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Eastern vs. Western Farming—Relation of Manufactures to the Farming Interest—Reform in Our Laws—The Other Side of the Fever Question—Cider Vinegar—Odds and Ends About the Farm.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 12.

To-day the New England farmer is making more money from the labor and capital employed on the farm than the Western farmer. He grows nothing for a foreign market, for he is fully occupied in supplying the home-demand, that the manufacturing interest has built up in every possible locality. Among these, garden and orchard products predominate, while the cereals are not forgotten; for these pay a double profit,—first, for the grain, and, secondly, for the straw; and the Western farmer must be content with the value of the grain, less the freight and commission to the seaboard, while the straw is of little or no value. I know that few of our Western farmers will agree with me in this opinion, but such, nevertheless, is the fact, and one of easy demonstration. It is true that they purchase large quantities of Western corn, that is fed to swine, to milch-cows, to farm teams, and to poultry. But, when it is fed to these animals, it is never in its raw state, as we of the West feed it, but ground, soaked in water, steamed, or boiled, and often mixed with other coarse products of the farm. Corn-meal, potatoes, and pumpkins, boiled together, are much superior to raw corn for the making of pork. Then they are careful to have warm pens with the warm food; and the result is, that, after paying an average of 45 cents a bushel freight and commission on our Western corn, they make more profit in pork-raising than we do. But I do not propose that Western farmers shall raise potatoes and pumpkins because our Eastern farmers make money out of the operation. Then the climate is more favorable to these two products than with us; but, as an offset to them, we can make it up in cheap corn. But then we must grind this cheap corn, or cook it, and then have good warm pens for our pigs.

We are at least forty years behind the East in the profit of pork-making. We now practice what they then practiced. That is, they wintered their pigs, giving them just sufficient food to winter them with, if possible, a slight growth added thereto. We, too, winter our pigs, getting them through the winter as best we may. Now, if the Eastern farmer pursued the same course, he would lose money on his pork-making investments; but he does no such thing, but keeps his pigs in a warm pen, gives them all the warm food that they can consume, and the result is, that they are growing and laying on fat, without regard to the state of the weather outside of the pen. But all this takes up our time, and it requires money for the building of warm pens. Well, suppose it does; it is a paying investment; at least our Eastern farmers make it so, and so may we if we would pursue the same wise course. Here, then, is one item of proof against us, and one that we must pay some heed to if we would make pork-making an item of profit.

Then they have a retail home demand that is again in their favor. That they have a large amount of land that will not pay for cultivating, these farmers have found out; and the rough hillsides that should have been left in forests for a perpetual source of profit, for its timber and its shelter, has been allowed to go back into forest, or to pasture. More milk, more butter, more fresh pork, more poultry, more nice beef, more garden vegetables, and more products of the orchard, are the demands on the Eastern farmer. But no such demand is made on the Western farmer, and he must grow those staple crops that commerce demands, and look to distant markets for his returns.

When the Eastern farmer has a little money laid by from the profits of his business he puts it out at interest, either on mortgage or in bonds; and much of this money comes West for an investment. Then, when his sons grow up, they go into manufacturing, or go out West, leaving, perhaps, the youngest at the old homestead. Here the case is different. The farmer invests his surplus means in more land, not for tillage, but for speculation; but the speculation is generally lost in taxes and the loss of interest. But why not lend his money on mortgage? Simply for the reason that our laws will not allow him to do so. Let us see how this is. A buys a farm for $4,000, paying cash down $3,000, and giving a mortgage for the $1,000. The farm is assessed at $1,600, say one-fourth of its value, and the aggregate tax may average 5 per cent. This is $50 tax, the mortgagee, if he resides in the same town, is assessed, say, $7.50, the tax on which is $37.50,—nearly as much as the tax on the land. But that is not the worst of it; we have no opportunity for our boys to learn a trade, and they must go into the professions, into business, or turn their steps towards the frontier. The times call for a change: we must have more manufacturing, and the trades must be open to those of our sons who wish to leave the farm. Then we will have a home demand for the more profitable articles of rural labor, without materially abridging our ability to supply the East with cheap corn, and our ocean commerce with the usual amount of the cereals, cotton, and tobacco. Many of the local papers are awake to this subject, for on it, to a great extent, depends the prosperity of our agricultural labor and investments in the future. Our farmers in the Legislature should see that the laws are adapted to encourage trade and manufactures; for these, in turn, aid the former. We have an immense water power in this State, with untold wealth of coal, that ought to make us a great manufacturing as well as a great agricultural State.

That there is a growing interest in the State to make these changes, by investing our surplus means in manufacturing, is quite evident; and then, too, our legislatures are beginning to take some action that will give us aid and comfort. The fence law; a law now before them to protect sheep from dogs; to make a geological survey in regard to water for manufacturing and farm purposes; to roll back the taxes from outside capital, with other reforms made or contemplated, are all in the right direction, and must assist in the more solid foundations for labor and capital. Every trade must be open to all the apprentices that demand an entrance, or the State must enlarge the Industrial University, and there give full instructions in every department of the mechanic arts. The 300 students in that institution would nearly all learn a trade to-day if the opportunity were permitted them, as is evidenced by the present crowding of the shops. It is not probable that twenty of the number will ever go back to the farm, and, unless they can become mechanics, they will float off, as the students of other colleges do, into the professions and genteel loaferism. The educated farmer or mechanic has an immense advantage over the self-taught, and, for this reason, a greater effort should be made to remedy the existing evils.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE FENCE QUESTION.

MASON CITY, Jan. [illegible]

RURAL: In a recent communication of yours to THE TRIBUNE, you threw out some suggestions regarding fences, that, I notice, have been discussed by a number of eminent agriculturalists the past year or two; and, while I am willing to admit that, by doing away with the present system of fencing our farms, we would save a very great bill of expense, yet, for the life of me, I cannot see where we will be gainers in the long run by so doing. It might help a number of landholders who have large farms to rent. They can do away with their pen fences, and receive their eighteen bushels of corn per acre as long as the ground will yield it; and, when the farms are run down by such a ruinous course of farming, the large landholder may sell out and retire from active life. But what will become of the small farmer, who has eighty acres of land? You take away the fences, and he is compelled to farm the same as his neighbor, and without any fences. He cannot keep any stock; will have but little manure to spread on the land; no meadow, as it would be useless without stock. Now you will doubtless say that the law will not prohibit a farmer from keeping stock, but simply prevent stock from running at large. It seems to me, in order to make the law valuable, it must not only make the stock-owner keep his cattle off of the highways, but must make him responsible for any damage the stock may do while being moved from place to place. I have a little farm of 160 acres, and I have it hedged, and should like to keep some cattle and hogs on it; but I must go into an adjoining county to buy my cattle, and as I have no depot within four miles of me how am I to get my cattle on to my farm; for the highways are not fenced, and to undertake to drive my cattle through four miles of cornfield would be ruinous to me; in fact, as I would be responsible for the damages done, it would be a matter of indifference to the farmers how I got along, as it might be with them as it was with the Irishman whose cow was killed by the railroad company,—the damage would be better than the crop.

In your next communication to THE TRIBUNE, you will confer a favor by throwing some light upon this view of the subject. I am a young farmer, and I feel an honest pride in any steps that may be taken for the advancement of agriculture in our noble State. Yours, &c.,

WESTERNER.

New York, Ohio, and some other States have had this non-enclosure law for some years, and no one thinks of changing it. It has been the law of Europe from time immemorial, and is one of the great features of the English common law. In ancient times they had commons; that is, a common pasture, which all had a right to use; hence the term commons. When the French first settled this State, they set apart certain tracts for commons, and now the Legislature is called upon to dispose of these commons.

That cattle must be kept within an enclosure is quite self-evident, and each farmer must be his own judge how many cattle he will keep, and this will depend on his means to make suitable enclosures for them, and their purchase. Under the present ruling of the Supreme Court, if a man buys 80 acres of wild land he must enclose it, in order to keep his neighbors' cattle out of it. This will cost him one and a half miles of fence. We will suppose that he pays $25 per acre for the land. He will then have

80 acres of land	$2,000.00
80 rods highway fence	120.00
200 rods, being half, of line fence	300.00
But he has no pasture as yet, and he fences off ten acres for pasture. This will add 80 rods of fence	120.00
Total cost of fence	$540.00

Under the no-fence system, he would have to build 160 rods of fence to make his ten acres of pasture. This would cost $240, thus saving him $300. The interest on this, and depreciation in waste and repairs of the farm, would be not less than $80 a year, or one dollar on the acre. There are many towns in this State where this no-fence law is in operation under the present township laws, and it is found to work without material friction. Where there is a little village in a township, all the town cows must have the run of the streets, highways and farm-yards; for so the voters will it. There is little difficulty in driving cattle along those no-fenced highways, and all that "Westerner" will have to do is to employ one or two extra hands to assist him in the driving. We may safely count the benefits of such a law at not less than an average of a dollar an acre, for every acre of cultivated land in the State, relieving us of a burden nearly or quite equal to the entire tax now paid on such land.

CIDER VINEGAR.

I have many letters of inquiry in regard to the making of cider vinegar. Most of these inquiries having been fully answered in former letters, cannot now be repeated. A scrap-book will be found valuable for slips of useful information that may be cut from the daily or weekly press. Many things of the kind are not to be found in scientific works, or are treated in a more practical manner. Should there be a good crop of fruit this year, we may expect to see thousands of barrels of cider vinegar made. Within the past three years, one orchardist near Alton sold the Government over one hundred casks of cider vinegar, at a good round price, and could have sold more if he could have supplied it. The Government tests the purity of the vinegar it purchases, and this gives the preference to the cider vinegar that is made from apples. No vinegar should be sent to market containing the *mother* of vinegar, or settlings from the cider, but must be carefully drawn off and put in a clean cask. The strongest vinegar will become stale if left too long on the *mother*. One orchardist writes me that he has several large vats of cider standing out of doors through the winter, and expects to have it ready for sale during the coming summer. These vats are broader at the top, so that the freezing will not burst them. One man sold a cask of cider-vinegar that was of extra quality; but the hauling of it some miles over a rough road stirred up the sediment so badly that it could not be sold for some weeks, and, when it became clear, it was found to be stale. So soon as the vinegar is fit for use, it should be drawn off into clean casks, and bunged up tight, when it will keep for a long time. Vinegar made from watered cider should be used at once, as it has not sufficient body to keep, until whiskey and molasses are added. In adding these, they should not be diluted with water. The molasses will settle to the bottom of the cask, and, by a slow process of change, keep up the strength of the vinegar; but it is better to make the vinegar of full strength at first. I have made several hundred casks of cider vinegar, but never had occasion to add either highwines or molasses to the vinegar in order to keep it from spoiling. The makers of cheap vinegar often add a quart of alcohol to the cask, "to hold the vinegar." Our orchardists will find that the making of vinegar will largely increase the profits of the orchard, and they should be prepared for securing it. In our grape crops we shall have a new source of supply, from the inferior grapes to the second pressing of this pulp.

It is charged that the Western farmer is wasteful; that he neglects to utilize many things that materially add to the profits of Eastern farming. We only plead guilty in part; and, had we the same local demand for all the odds and ends, we would no doubt put them to as good a use. Instead of putting so much money in land, let it be put into manufacturing. This will keep our capital at home, and we will soon hear less of hard times. RURAL.

NEBRASKA.

The Legislature—Impeachment of the State Auditor—Public Buildings—Arrest of a Senator—Newspapers—Banks.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 10.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Nebraska assembled yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The House prepared at once for work upon miscellaneous subjects. The Senate immediately resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment, for the trial of John Gillespie, Auditor of State, charged, at last spring's session, with using State money for selfish ends, and growing rich therefrom. He was also charged with opening the bids for printing, two or three years ago, and allowing Lieutenant A. D. Balcomb to see all the bids, and thereby make a reduction of about one-fourth of a cent on his own bid, and secure the job. While impeachment was raging high last winter, and Butler was feeling the pressure of facts figured up against him, his friends, thinking that, if he only had company in impeachment, he could be let down pretty easily, found a bill of indictment against the Auditor. There is no telling what turn matters may take in the affair; for, by a motion passed by the Senate directly after assembling, the Court of Impeachment will adjourn from day to day for ten days, to allow the counsel for the State time to be ready for trial. The Senate will meet each day for general business, until the State counsel is prepared to proceed against the Auditor.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

As a new State, Penitentiary, an Insane Asylum, a University, a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and a Normal School, must needs be built, the State, having, at the time of its admission, a vast domain of wild land given it by the General Government, was well prepared to put up all necessary buildings without one penny of taxation. The Insane Asylum, Capitol, and University were all built by contract, and that, too, before a railroad was nearer than 25 miles. The Insane Asylum fell down, was burned up, and its ruins, consisting of some old iron and a goodly quantity of brown-stone, have gone a way best known to some men up to tricks. The Asylum is being rebuilt, and this time substantially, but at a loss to the contractor. The Penitentiary is building near this city also; the funds for which, at one time, amounted to one-third of a million of dollars, and the building was to cost but that amount, or thereabouts. About $150,000 has thus far been expended in its construction, and the fund is said to be exhausted. Where has the balance gone to?

DR. LARSH.

Dr. N. B. Larsh, of Nebraska City, was for some months Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, and, during his incumbency, (the Governor discharged him in December last), he built a wind-mill and dug a well at the institution for the State; but his charges for the same are said to have been treble reasonable figures. There are other accounts against the Doctor for acts committed while in control of the institution. Into all these affairs the Legislature must examine.

A few weeks ago, Dr. Larsh, after his removal from the superintendency of the Asylum, induced the Senator from the Nebraska City District to resign his seat in the Senate. Immediately upon the Governor calling an election to fill the vacancy, Larsh announced himself as an independent candidate for the Senatorship, and was, last Saturday, elected. On Thursday of last week, charges of a nature sufficiently important to warrant his arrest were preferred against Mr. Larsh by Attorney General Roberts. The Sheriff of this county was immediately despatched to Nebraska City for his arrest. The telegraph wire was made use of by both the Sheriff and Larsh's friends. Larsh spent Thursday night in Iowa, and arrived in Lincoln at noon of Friday, gave himself up to the authorities here, was bound over for appearance in the sum of $2,000, and was at home Friday evening or early Saturday morning. He was elected, and, if allowed to take his seat, it is thought he will attempt the impeachment of Acting Governor James for unlawful use of State money, and pave the way for a vindication of his own actions as Superintendent of the Asylum. We may have some fun yet before this session adjourns.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

All last week was spent by the State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies at the Capitol in this city. The Agricultural Society took up the forepart of the week in discussing various topics of interest. Before adjourning, the Society voted that the proposition of Lincoln for the holding of the State Fair at this city was $2,000 better than that of Omaha. The Fair will, then, be held near Lincoln, next fall. By that time we will be within 12 miles of railroad communication with every county-seat in the State. That is, no man or woman will be obliged to cart his material for exhibition more than 12 miles till a railroad-depot is reached. These Societies are composed of some of the first talent of the State. Judge Mason, our Chief Justice, J. Sterling Morton, and others of equal prominence, are active members.

NEWSPAPERS.

Since my last letter, the proprietors of the Lincoln *Statesman* have commenced the issue of a daily evening paper. It seems alive to the general issues of the day; tells tales (whether from injured pride because of belonging to the party that has no power to steal, its editors know best) upon public men having in their charge public moneys or public contracts, and who, rumor says, are doing a nice thing for themselves and not for the State at large. We have now two dailies in Lincoln,—the *Journal*, the Republican organ for the South Platte country, being the older one. Politics in this county are Republican. The *Statesman* stands neutral till further notice. Dr. Renner is editor and proprietor of the *Staats Zeitung* (German). The politics of this paper are Republican. The *Statesman* will next month occupy new quarters on Tenth street, which will be the finest editorial, composing, and job rooms in this State.

BANKS.

A new private bank, the Lancaster County Bank by name, will commence business about the 1st of March next, in a new building of its own. There will then be four banks (two National) in this city. SHED.

NOTED FRONTIERSMEN.

James Bridger.

BY AARON ABOUT.

The Boones, Crocketts, Finks, and Kentons of the East have all passed away, and the frontiersmen of the West are fast following in their footsteps. Now and then a real, old mountaineer is still met with on the border, but these specimens are every year becoming more and more rare, and soon will exist only in history.

With a view to aid, in a humble way, in perpetuating the memory of these singular men, I propose to compile a few brief sketches of the most noted mountaineers, several of whom are still living in the West.

The first of these to claim attention is James Bridger, the celebrated hunter, trapper, guide, and philosopher. This man has spent most of his life among the solitary passes of the Rocky Mountains. He was born in "Old Virginia,"—when, no one knows, for he refuses to tell his age; but about 1823 he made his way to the Missouri, and, with other adventurous spirits, followed that muddy stream up to its head-waters. For many years he engaged in hunting and trapping, and, of all his companions, he became the most famous. There is not a man or woman living west of the Missouri but has heard of old Jim Bridger; and many of the older inhabitants of the West describe with pleasure his deeds and peculiarities. To have shaken him by the hand is something to boast of in the frontier log cabins; and to have been his friend or companion insures a hospitable welcome and patient hearing, by even men whose whole lives have been made up of perils, privations, and adventures among the red-skins.

Bridger is now over 70 years old, but still strong, active and wiry,—wearing his years like a man of 50. Tall, thin, and bronzed by the storms of over 40 winters and summers on the Plains, his skin lays upon his face in deep wrinkles; but his frame is unbent, and he seems good for many years of life yet. His generous, open countinance indicates the frank, true, and brave man that he is; and, though he seldom speaks of his exploits, one cannot look at the toil-worn man without instinctively recurring to the perils of the wild and roving life he has led.

From the Missouri he wandered south into California, and ultimately established himself upon Black's Fork of Green River, one of the two principal tributaries of the Colorado of California. Here he erected an establishment which he called Fort Bridger, and here, for many years, he enjoyed a profitable traffic both with the Indians and California immigrants. Bridger's place was selected by the Government in 1858 as a point for a military post, and there was built old Fort Bridger, being so named in honor of its original solitary inhabitant. The post still stands, and is garrisoned by four companies of United States troops, commanded by Colonel LaMotte. It was built by General Albert Sidney Johnson, and it was there the troops engaged in the Mormon war lay during the terrible winter of 1857-8.

Bridger had been in the employ of the American Fur Company before he came to Ham's Fork to reside, and he continued his occupation as hunter, trapper, trader, and guide, for over forty years. He accumulated some means, and his prosperity attracted the attention and cupidity of the Mormons, who were then growing quite strong in Salt Lake Valley, 100 miles distant. They first tried to persuade him to join them, and having failed in that, the Prophet Brigham Young intimated to Bridger that his presence in such close proximity to the Mormon settlements was not agreeable, and he was advised to pull up stakes and leave forthwith. The rage of the old trapper at such treatment from the Saints, whom he called "interlopers," can better be imagined than described. He immediately sent word to Brigham Young to "dry up" and leave him alone, or he would come over into the valley and "skulp him." A force of "Avenging Angels" was sent in reply to this threat, and the poor old man was forced to make his escape to the woods in order to save his life. He remained secreted for several days, and, through the aid of his Indian wife, was at last enabled to elude the search of the Danites, and make his way on foot to Fort Laramie, over 500 miles distant. He was compelled to leave all his cattle, horses, and other property in possession of the Mormons; but he swore he would get even with old Brigham in the end. Declaring he would go to Washington and tell the President all about his troubles, who would give him an army to "kill and skulp the tarnal Prophet and his squaws," he started East, full of confidence in his Government.

For the first time in 31 years he visited the States, and, at length reaching Washington, laid his case before the authorities. Nothing was done about it, and, after waiting some time for a response to his application, Bridger became disgusted and left the capital, remarking that "Them Government fellers were too stuck up to 'tend to bizness, and all the tarnal creeturs did was to sit in thar offices and read the letters they writ to one another."

Bridger was the companion, guide, and interpreter of the distinguished Irish sportsman, Sir George Gore; and many were the anecdotes Gore related of his rough but honest friend. Bridger didn't like the idea of Gore being a nobleman, and he would never recognize his title of nobility in his intercourse with Sir George. Often he would, when excited by Sir George's fine sportsmanship, break out with, "I declar, Mr. Gore, what a pity it is you are an Englishman,* for you are a real good shot." Gore, on such occasions, would only laugh at him, and say that "He hoped, by being good, some day to merit the honor of becoming a plain citizen;" whereupon Bridger would encourage him, and innocently inquire, "Won't they allow you to resign your *Sir* commission?"

Gore was very fond of Shakspeare, and was in the habit of inviting Bridger to his tent, and reading him passages from his favorite author. Bridger listened attentively, but one day said, "Mr. Gore, I guess you needn't read me any more from that thar book; it's a leetle too highfalutin for me; besides, I don't like that thar big Dutchman, Mr. Full-stuff, and I raythar calkilate he was a leetle bit too fond of lager beer. If the poor old man had drunk Bourbon whiskey, it'd a bin better fur him."

Bridger was deeply interested in the adventures of Baron Munchausen, but admitted, after Gore had finished the book, that "He'd be dogoned of he swallered everything that thar Barren Mountchawsen said, and he thout he was a consarned liar." Yet, upon reflection, he acknowledged that some of his own experiences among the Blackfeet might look "a leetle that way of writ down in a book; prehaps Mountchawsen was right, after all, and had been thar." One evening, Sir George entertained his friend by reading to him Sir Walter Scott's account of the battle of Waterloo, and afterward asked Bridger if he did not regard that as the most sanguinary battle he had ever heard of. "Wall, now, Mr. Gore," replied Bridger, "that thar must a'bin considdible of a skrimmage, dogon my skin of it musn't; them Britishers must a fit better thar they did down to Horleans, whar Old Hickory giv 'em the forkedest sort o' chain-lightenin that prehaps you ever did see in all yer born days." And, upon Sir George expressing some doubt in regard to the estimate his friend placed on that battle, the latter added earnestly: "You can jist go yer pile on it, Mr. Gore; you kin, sure as you're born; durned ef old Jackson had a' been at Waterloo, ef he woodn't a chawed them Britishers up in lessen no time."

Bridger once had a quarrel with Jack Robinson, his friend, about their ages, Jack insisting he was two years younger than Bridger, which Bridger stoutly denied. Hot words were used, and then blows, when both adjourned to the front of their cabin to fight it out. Bridger soon had the worst of it, Jack having got him down, and being about to pound him, when Bridger said, "Let me up, Jack! You ought to be ashamed of yerself to strike a man who is *older* than you are." Jack at once relinquished his hold, and the two went back to their cabin the best friends in the world.

Many stories are told of Bridger which smack of the wonderful. He once traded a yoke of cattle for a copy of Shakspeare, so anxious was he to hear it read, and would often sit up until after midnight, listening to the tales of the great playwright. One evening, when the story of the Princes in the Tower was being read, he stopped the reader, and asked him to repeat the murder-scene a second and third time. Upon being convinced that the text was properly rendered to him, he arose, took the book, and threw it into the fire, remarking that "Shakspeare must have had a heart as mean as a darned Sioux to have written such scoundrelism as that."

He once said he had, while travelling in the Rocky Mountains, suddenly come on a diamond mountain, by the light of which he had travelled thirty miles one stormy night! He also saw a herd of buffalo grazing one day, and fired several shots at them, when, seeing no one fall, he walked forward and discovered he had been firing into a glass mountain, and that the heard was grazing on the other side of it; but, so clear was it, they appeared scarcely a hundred yards distant. He assured inquisitive travellers that Scott's Bluffs, now nearly 400 feet high, when he first came to the country were not as high as his head. Again, he said Chimney Rock was not now more than half as high as it was when he first saw it. When asked what had reduced it, he said the rain must have washed it down! A friend of Bridger scolded him for telling such improbable stories, and the old man replied, he "reckoned it was no harm to fool people who pumped him for information, and never so much as said thankee."

Once he went to New York, and, when he came back, he said he had "stood for half a day on the steps of the Astor House, expecting to see a fight begin every minute. Everybody was running up and down stone *trails*, and pushing each other in and out of little red canyons; and he knew our West folks would not stand such jostling; but some how or other, the people down there were too d—d cowardly to fight."

Bridger often declared that he had once seen, near the Yellowstone River, whole forests of petrified trees, with petrified birds on their branches; and that there was a glass mountain there which shone like the sun.

In 1866 he accompanied General Carrington's expedition as guide through the Powder River country. His knowledge of woodcraft was wonderful, and he not only made himself very useful, but endeared himself to everyone in the expedition. On one occasion, when no Indians had been seen for several days, some of the officers and ladies became quite bold, and ventured a considerable distance from camp, when Bridger, one evening, meeting the wife of an officer walking outside the sentinels, said to her, "Madam, you've got powerful purty har, and I hev often looked at it an' thout how an Injun would like to hev that 'er skulp; and, ef ye don't mind your eye, some of 'em 'ill git it. Ye oughtn't to be a walkin out yer alone, and ye had better go back, or old Jim will hev to run and git 'Betsey' [his gun] and watch over ye." The lady very sensibly took the old trapper's well-meant advice, and returned to camp. The same evening, Dr. Horton went round a bluff near the camp to look for moss-agates, and when he returned, old Jim scolded him soundly for his temerity. Upon the Doctor expressing his doubts as to Indians being about, Bridger fired up and said: "Yer a boy, and ye don't know nothin about it. I tell yer ther's Injuns lyin' under wolf-skins, and skulkin' in them bluffs, and they'll catch some of you greenhorns yit. They've seen you every day and followed ye. You can't see them, and wont see them until they've cracked their cussed fingers in yer har." As if to confirm the old guide's words, early next morning a band of Indians burst from the cliffs and attacked the camp. While the soldiers were driving them off, old Jim went hurrying by with "Betsy" to join in the fight, and, seeing Dr. Horton, he slapped his thigh, and, laughing heartily, sang out, "Oh, no! thar's no Injins about. It's parfectly safe, Doc. Jist go a huntin' argets in them bluffs now, will ye?"

Bridger was present at the Indian Council held at Fort Phil. Kearney in June, 1866, and predicted the troubles with the Sioux which afterward led to the terrible Phil. Kearney massacre, Dec. 21, 1866, in which Captain Fetterman, Captain Brown, Lieutenant Grummond, seventy-six soldiers and two citizens were killed.

Once Bridger was guide for a column of cavalry through the Powder River country, when, one evening, the commanding officer sent for him, and said he wished to make a cut-off across the prairie next day. Bridger told him he could not do it, and that there was no way but to go around by the trail. The Major, who thought he knew the country pretty well, said he would try it any way, and the old guide left in a huff. Next morning, when the column moved out, it was observed that Bridger had not saddled up, and, on the Major asking him what it meant, he said, "Major, as yer agoin' across that perrary, I thout I'd jist wait here till yer come back, and give 'Buckskin' a chance to graze." The astonished officer rode on, and, when about two miles out, suddenly came to a deep ravine with precipitous banks. Thinking to discover a crossing, he followed it, and was surprised to find it lead back almost in the direction of his camp of the night before. Going round a bluff, there he found Bridger stretched upon the grass, and his horse quietly grazing beside him. Springing up, the old man hailed the Major with, "I say, Major, did yer find a crack in the yearth out thar?" "Yes," sullenly answered the officer. "Well, I knowed it was thar, and that you'd be back here by me by." It is needless to say the Major afterward generally took the old guide's advice about the roads.

Bridger was very fond of hearing the Bible read, and laughed heartily at some of the passages. He said "David was cute on Uriah, but he was a durned unprincipled old cuss." He could never be made to believe that Samson slew a thousand Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass, and he declared that was "the biggest *Blackfoot* yarn he ever heerd." He thought Samson "was a consarned old fool, to pull down the house and smash himself for the sake of killing a few of the Philipses; besides, it wasn't right, on the women and children's account." He said, "the dod-darndest best trick in the hull book was whar Samson tied the foxes' tails to fire-brands and let them go among the Philipses' wheat-fields. Nobody but old Samson or a Sioux would a' thout o' that." Hearing Solomon's Song read, he denounced Solomon as "an old blackguard," and said, when he was in New York, "A feller on a steamboat tried, one day, to sell him Solomon's hull book, with picters in it, but he wouldn't buy it." The Queen of Sheba was, no doubt, "he reckoned, a good enough lookin' gal, but it wasn't right in her for to go a sneakin' that way after Solomon, who was, probably, a married man."

Always straightforward and warm-hearted with his friends, Bridger was crafty and dangerous to his enemies, and thought it no harm to entrap and slay an Indian. His knowledge of earth-signs was remarkable; he always knew where he was travelling, and could tell by the look of the country whether there was any water near or not. Reticent as an Indian, he never talked to strangers, and would seldom let his most intimate friends know where he was going, or what his business was. He was always dignified, and seldom was heard to use any of the slang phrases so common among frontiersmen. Polite and courteous to all, he could not bear vulgarity; and one day, overhearing a young man tell an obscene story, he ordered the youth to go and wash his mouth out, or never speak to him again. Once Bridger was rich, but lost nearly all he had in silver-mining in Colorado, and he is now poor. He is still living, and resides in St. Louis, but comes every year to the frontier to revisit the scenes of his early life, and look after the little property that remains to him.

*Bridger always called Sir George an Englishman and believed all such were noblemen.

RAILROADS.

The Milwaukee & Northern Road, which has for some time been in operation between Milwaukee and Cedarburg, will be completed to Plymouth in two weeks from date. The line between Plymouth and Green Bay is located as far as Chilton, and a large number of ties have been stacked at convenient points along the survey.

—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad will build a round-house at Wilton, Iowa, with sixteen stalls.

—The draw of the railroad bridge at Winona, will be ready this week for the passage of trains. The bridge at New Ulm will be in use by March 1.

—The Salem *Statesman* is informed that the Oregon & California Railroad has been graded to a point 60 miles above Eugene City, in the Umpqua Valley. The track is laid but 14 miles above Eugene, and cannot be extended farther until a new supply of iron arrives.

—The Cleveland *Herald* says: "Mr. J. T. Worley, of this city, has received certificates of patent on what he designates an automaton side-door car. The object of the invention is to afford a means of escape to passengers in case of accidents which throw the car from the track and overturn it. The arrangement is such that when the car veers over and becomes supported only by the wheels of one side the opposite side of the car opens promptly, thus allowing escape from the disaster. The patent has never been applied, having been but lately issued, and its utility is, of course, yet to be determined practically. Mr. R. A. Cowell, of this city, has turned his attention to the needs of railroads, and has received two patents on what seems to be an admirable contrivance for coupling cars, and forming in passenger trains a continuous platform between the cars."

—The Louisville *Courier* says the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Air-line Railroad will be completed by November. Trains are now running on the Illinois section, 76 miles in length.

—Proposals for grading, bridging, and tieing the Springfield & Peoria Railroad are solicited by A. J. Ware, attorney of the road, whose Post Office address is Pekin.

—An unbroken line of townships through Story County, Iowa, have voted a 5 per cent tax in aid of the Iowa, Minnesota & North Pacific Railroad.

—Michigan has twenty-three railway projects, destined to penetrate every portion of the State.

—The Air-Line Railway bridge at St. Thomas, Ontario, will be completed in a few days. It is 800 feet long and 75 feet high. The contractor, Major Ellison, has undertaken the construction of the large bridge across Otter Creek, at Tilsonburg, which is 1,200 feet long and 110 feet high. The work on the Canada Southern bridge has been forwarded with great vigor. Two or three weeks more of fair weather will see it fully completed. It spans the deep ravine at the west end of the town, is 1,400 feet long and 90 feet high. The work of ballasting both lines will commence as soon as spring opens.

—The depreciation of the stock of the Eastern Road since the Revere disaster is the largest item in the round million at which its cost is estimated. The aggregate capital is $4,765,100, upon which there is a depreciation of 14 per cent, which amounts to $677,114.

—The surveyors on the line of the Lawrence & Topeka Railroad have reached a point eight miles from the former city.

—It is stated that the Chicago & Alton Railway Company is making arrangements to fence its track with Osage orange. The coming spring it is intended to set out plants along the line from Alton to Macoupin—a distance of 25 miles; and, every spring thereafter, 30 miles of hedge will be set, until the entire line of the road is fenced.

—There are 1,650½ miles of railroad in operation in Minnesota, of which 461½ miles were built in 1871. The miles on the several roads the past year are:

Sioux City & St. Paul	56
Hastings & Dakota	20
Minneapolis & Duluth	12
Stillwater, Minneapolis & St. Louis	23
St. Paul, Stillwater & Taylor's Falls	24
Winona & St. Peter	25½
Chicago & St. Paul	46

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad Company, held at Wellsburg, Jan. 6, it was resolved to proceed at once with the survey and location from that place to Wheeling. A request was made that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company send on a corps of engineers at the earliest date practicable.

—Portland, Me., is holding a series of conferences between the municipal authorities and railway officials, on the subject of a union passenger depot on Back Bay.

—The Chicago & Rock River Railroad completed its track to Rock Falls on Thursday afternoon.

—But a few days since, articles of incorporation were filed for the Iowa Southern Railway Company. The incorporators are S. F. Cooper, John F. Duncomb, J. B. Williams, and Asa C. Call. The capital stock is $3,000,000, and the principal place of business is at Algona. The object of the corporation is to build a railroad from the north line of the State, at or near Algona, in a south-eastern direction to a connection with a railroad running south or east.

—A. T. Stewart's railroad at Farmingdale, L. I., is to be extended to Babylon by Aug. 1. A 70-pound steel rail will be used, and the ties laid one foot apart.

Stokes.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

I had a long talk with Stokes on Sunday, which was mainly confidential, and which I do not mean to give, but in that talk I asked him how he felt.

"O, I feel bad to-day."

"Are you sorry you killed Fisk?" I asked.

"Yes, I am sorry," he replied, looking down.

"Now," said I, "Stokes, I thought your head was 'too level' to go and do such a thing as this and get yourself into such a scrape?"

"Well, confound it, the Devil was in me and I couldn't help it."

"But, Stokes, you a'nt going to come the insanity dodge, are you?"

"Not by a d—d sight; I know what I am about; I've got a good plea."

The rest of the talk I will not give, but I will give you Stoke's forthcoming plea, which I did not get from him, and which I feel at liberty to let out. His first plea is to be that Fisk was armed. His next plea will be that Fisk his threatened his life—that his steps have been dogged for days and week, and that he has been afraid to go out doors on account of Fisk's ominous agents standing around to kill him.

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CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO. 125 W. Ran.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 475 Wabash av.; also, BRANCH corner Canal and Washington sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, S. W. cor. Hal. & Rand.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress st.
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SWINNERTON (Fred. S. Winslow), Nixon Bdg.
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THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 130 Archer av.
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Bedding.
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GILBERT & STONE, [illegible] West Madison st.
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MILLARD & DECKER, Mad. st. 2d door w. of bridge
STYLES & FOWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., succeed Spalding & LaMonte, 102 South Canal st., and 524 Wabash av.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 599 Wabash-av.
SMEAL, EBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash av.
CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY, 184 West Madison-st.
DUDLEY BROTHERS, 782 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 6 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 99 W. Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., cor Wab. & 21st, & 244 W. Mad. st.
P. HARKINS, 311 State and 344 West Randolph-st.
P. KELLER, 348 Wabash av.
J. B. LAMKIN, 157 West Madison st.
NASH & BURKE, 292 West Madison st.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 522 Wabash av.
FLEMING BROS. & CO., 580 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 573 State st.
GOLDMAN BROS., 735 Wabash av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av., N. of Tremont.
McAULEY, TOE & CO., 260 Michigan av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Mich. av., op. Trem't.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 234 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr's
M. D. WELLS & CO., 618 Wabash av.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 231 Mich. av.
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
JOSEPH PRATT, 201 Mich av. bet Cong. & V. Buren
Brick Machines.
U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 118 South Clinton-st.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 651 Wabash av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 255 East Washington st.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton st.
Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.
ANDERSSOHN & WISSEL, 172 No. Dearborn-st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 205 West Washington-st.
Carpets.
DRAKE & WETHERELL, cor. Wab. av. and 21st st.
S. NICKERSON, 173 and 180 East Madison st.
Carpets, Bedding, &c.
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.
Carriage Hardware.
BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake-st.
Cement.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 108 E. Monroe st.
Cemeteries.
GRACELAND CO., 176 West Washington st.
Chemical Works.
HUYCK & KNOX, 25 W. Lake st.
Cigars (Wholesale).
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 517 State st. (temporarily.)
Cloaks and Cloakings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 537 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 428 West Lake st.
Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 795 Wabash av.
H. M. HUSTED, 377 State st.
HATCH & CO., 182 West Madison st.
HASSETT & CO., 139 West Madison st.
WITKOWSKY, formerly DeGraff (boys), 263 W. Mad.
Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
H. W. KING & CO., 34 and 36 South Canal st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 483 State
Clothiers (Wholesale).
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & NUNN, 17 South Halsted st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 692 Wabash av.
Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 258 South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River st.
Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 178 West Madison-st.
Commission Merchants.
BENNETT & WEBSTER, Board of Trade Building, Room 11.
G. D. DICKINSON, 287 Michigan av.
JNO. T. QUICK & CO., 45 S. Canal st. Room 1.
FRANCIS & WEBBER, 24 and 26 West Madison st.
C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., 27 West Madison.
MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, 182 West Washington st.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington st.
C. A. MAIR & CO., 231 East Washington st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO. (grain) 229 E. Randolph st.
PEAT & DAVIS, 68 W. Washington st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 30 and 32 Canal st.
REDMOND & CO., s. side Mich. av., N. of Congress st.
RUMSEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 42 S. Canal-st. Room 1.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market st.
H. F. STANLEY & SON (Fruit), 794 Mich. av. Lake ft.
TREGO, KELLOGG & CO., 15 Board of Trade B'ld'g.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 6 Market st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.
Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. R. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green st.
DAWSON & SHIELDS (Late 17 S. Clark), 82 S. Green.
Cotton and Woolen Manf'rs Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 68 South Canal st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 79 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 614 State st. Room 6.
HINRICHS & SONTAG, 656 State st.
F. & E. JAEGER, cor. Canal & Taylor, office 41 W. Lake.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 534 South Canal st.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E Madison st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
Cutlery and Firearms.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 1062 Indiana av.
Cutlery (Wholesale).
RANDALL, HALL & CO., 915 West Lake st.
Coal Dealers.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.
Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 467 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
J. N. CROUSE, 682 Wabash av. bet. 13th and 14th sts.
M. S. CLEVELAND, 207 West Monroe st.
M. S. DEAN, 550 Michigan av. bet. 15th and 16th sts.
ELLIS & HAMILTON, 364 Wabash av.
L. EATON (for. 94 Wash.), Cottage Grove-av., cor. 25th.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park-av.
GEO. G. LEWIS, 245 W. Madison (over J. B. Shay's).
J. L. NEWMAN (with O. E. Snyder), 50 W. Madison.
EDMUND NOYES, 209 West Washington-st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 853 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 479 Wabash av.
E. D. SWAIN, 82 Aberdeen st.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter-st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 121 Eighteenth st.
Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 619 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State-st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington st. near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 58 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., 205 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 122 and 124 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 329 Mad. st. & 138 22d st.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 604 Wabash av.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., cor Congress & State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 343 Wab. av.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 276 State st.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 258 Michigan av.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 263 State st., and 93 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 294 W. Madison and 297 & 332 State.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
A. J. MARKS, 707 Wabash av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 72 West Washington st.
Engravers (Wood).
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington.
A. MAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 5.
Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.)
C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton st.
Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 214 E. Madison (old place).
Fish (Wholesale).
E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 339 South Desplaines st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217 219 S. Clinton
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth st.
Furnaces, Steam Heating, Hotel Ranges
LESTER, HERON, SMITH & CO., 1070 State st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
GILBERT & ANDERSON, 232 Michigan av.
J. L. HALE & BRO., 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 391 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 329 to 333 W. Randolph st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av and Twenty-second st.
Furniture Manufacture
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Companies.
ILL'S PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 243 & 245 So. Clark-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GEO. P. COSTIGAN & CO., 203 West Randolph st.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 128 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
N. S. PEARSON, 170 Twenty-second st.
J. L. WINDRAVE, JR. & CO., 222 Mich. av. (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 222 Michigan av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
EAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 234 Michigan av.
Grocers (Wholesale).
Durand Bros. & Powers, Durand, Powers & Maud, New DURAND & POWERS, s. w. cor Green & W. [illegible]
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 266 Michigan av.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 421 Michigan av.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 194 and 196 W. Lake st.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 262 Mich av
GRAY BROTHERS, 276 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 128 Michigan av.
HARMON, MESSER & CO., 32 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
KUSSEL BROS., 262 and 264 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 779 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
J. F. QUICK & CO., 43 River st.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 52 North Desplaines st.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 29 South Canal st.
P. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 101 Taylor st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 26 Union Central Building.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 123 West Washington st.
Grocers (Family).
JAMES R. HODGES, 873 State st.
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana av. and 22d st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
P. GILLESPIE, 1068 State, cor. Twenty-second st.
MANDARIN TEA WAREHOUSE, 37 W. Randolph-st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONT'S" GUN POWDER, 242 Michigan av.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 132 West Randolph-st.
Hardware (Retail).
H. W. COOLIDGE, 202 West Madison-st.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 187 Michigan av.
E. HAMILTON HUNT, 75 and 77 Lake st.
LADD & HODGES, [illegible] Lake st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 125 and 127 State st.
Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 20th & State.
MACKENZIE, 78 W. Madison and 603 State-st.
THOS. B. MORRIS, 272 West Madison st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 334 Madison st.
Hats, Caps, and Furs (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
KING BROS. & CO., 547 Wabash av.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 291 W. Madison st.
Hair Goods and Jewelry.
F. CAMPBELL, 112 Twenty-second & 318 W. Madison.
Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & NOYES, 329 State st.
Hides, Pelts, &c.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 40 South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 246 Michigan st.
Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., 43 South Market-st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.
Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.
Hops and Malt.
HULL, LIDELL & CO., 9 Michigan ave.
Insurance (Fire).
G. W. BARRETT & CO., 393 Wabash and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 111 W. Wash. st.
Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, [illegible] W. Washington st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 379 Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK, 462 West Washington st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 475 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT. of Boston, 669 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.
MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 45 Desplaines st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 122 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 63 South Canal-st.
NATIONAL (Vermont), Room 18, cor LaSalle & Mon.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 441 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, O. P. Curran, 59 West Madison.
PROTECTION LIFE, 209 West Madison-st.
REPUBLIC, 324 West Monroe st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 285 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 756 Wabash av.
UNION MUTUAL (L. D. Boone, Agent), 846 Wabash
UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), 89 W. Washington
WORLD MUTUAL (F. J. Closey), 1035 Wabash
WASHINGTON (H. D. Penfield), 536 Wabash av.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton
LETZ & CO., Desplaines-st., Wayman to Carroll.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 151 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 306 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 265 Wabash av.
GILES, 234 Wab av., 267 W. Madison and 153 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 206 Michigan av.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State and 37 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av.
S. F. NORRIS & CO., 469 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison-st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State, & 200 W. Madison
STARK & ALLEN, 363 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 280 Wabash av.
Job Printers.
CRANDALL, 6 S. Jefferson st.
E. L. HANSCOM & CO., 238 Madison st.
HAZLITT & REED, 30 North Jefferson st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 209 Mich av., near Congress st.
CASE & SAVIN, 18 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 525 Wabash av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 499 Wabash-av.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. I. WATERMAN, 461 Wab av.
FRANCIS ADAMS, 47 Peck court.
ALEXANDER & DEAN, 137 West Madison st.
JOHN C. BARKER, Room 2, 143 West Madison st.
BRAGG & CLEVELAND, [illegible]
ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal st. Room 13.
COUDY & CHANDLER, 391 Wabash av.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 464 Wabash av.
HOMER COOK, 136 West Monroe st.
CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 350 Wab. av. & 66 Canal.
DENT & BLACK, 76 Wabash av.
GEO. C. FRY, 34 South Clinton st., Room 5.
ISRAEL HOLMES, 585 State st. near 12th st.
JOS. B. LEAKE, 15 Nixon B'd'g, cor Monroe & LaSalle
THOMAS S. McCLELLAND, 48 S. Canal.
MITCHELL & HANNAY, 495 Wabash av.
MOORE & CAULFIELD, s. e. cor State and Madison.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, 369 Wab. av.
RICABY & JOHNSON, 167 Twenty-second st.
ROUNSEVILLE & McHUGH, N. E. cor. LaSalle & Monroe
M. W. ROBINSON, 529 Wabash av.
SMALL & INGALLS, 481 Wabash av.
SIDNEY SMITH, D. J. SCHUYLER, 856 State st.
SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 589 Wabash av.
TENNY, McCLELLAN & TENNY, 454 Wabash.
TURNER, [illegible] Madison & Canal
E. VAN BUREN, 194 West Madison st.
HENRY WALLER, 180 West Washington st.
A. N. WATERMAN, 136 West Monroe st.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 554 Wabash av.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 479 Wabash av.
WAITE & CLARKE, Van Buren, bet. Wab. & Mich av
Leather, Hides and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 53 South Canal st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
F. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.
D. MERGENTHEIM & CO., 218 Michigan av.
PACE, BRO. & CO., 35 and 37 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & BAY, 277 and 279 State st.
Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.
Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 21, 23 and 27 N. Clinton st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 S. Jefferson.
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILSON, cor Twenty-third and State sts.
Locksmith and Bell Hanger.
J. F. WOLLENSAK & CO., [illegible] W. Randolph st.
Lumber.
J. SLADE, with C. Mears & Co., 3 E. Kinzie st.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
CHARLES NEALE, 189 Eighteenth st.
Map Publishers.
WARNER & BEERS (Maps), 63 and 64 West Lake st.
Malt.
L. C. HUCK & CO. MALT CO., 18th and Canal sts.
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 58 South Canal st.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.
Millinery Goods.
HOPSON & CO., 300 Michigan av.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 57 West Washington-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 361 Indiana av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
MAYHON, DALY & CO., 148 Michigan av.
Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
RICE & THOMPSON, 519 West Madison st.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.
Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av
Oysters and Fish.
F. J. RUTH SQUARE BRAND, 83 to 87 S. Canal st.
A. THOMAS & CO., 43 Eldridge ct., rear 542 Wab. av.
Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 86 Market st.
Paints.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 102 West Randolph st.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 304 State st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 279 South Canal.
JNO. F. WEARE, 52 West Randolph st.
Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 141 West Randolph-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 57 North Jefferson-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 55 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 57 and 59 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 5 E. Randolph st.
Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
J. J. McGRATH, 581 and 583 State.
F. E. RIGBY, 624 State st.
T. G. SHEPHERD, 222 State st.
D. T. WALKER, 396 Wabash av.
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 654 Wabash av.
Paper Collars.
PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Watson), 696 Wabash av
Pawnbroker.
A. GOLDSMID, 464 1-2 State st.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab-av. & 22d st.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 614 Mich av nr 18th.
Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.
Physicians and Surgeons.
G. D. BEEBE, 368 Prairie-av., A. G. BEEBE, 54 Park-av
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 389 State st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments
J. BAUER, 276 and 614 Michigan av.
ESTY ORGANS (Storey & Camp), 409 W. Randolph.
W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 287 W Mad st
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 651 Wabash av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 91 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 612 Michigan av.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 376 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 68 Market, cor Washington
Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.
Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 51 S. Carpenter
Pumps.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., in alley
C. B. JARVIS, Steam Boiler Feeders, 67 & 69 Canal-st.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 52 North Clinton st.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av. foot Adams.
C. L. RICE & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison sts.
VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 226 Michigan av.
R. R. Ticket Offices and Passenger Depots
NORTH CHICAGO CITY RY. CO., 430 North Clark.
Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
HENRY A. BROMLEY, 7 S. Jefferson, nr. Randolph.
Real Estate and Loan.
A. J. AVERELL, 600 Wabash av.
AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash av.
HERMAN BALDWIN, 617 Michigan av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted st.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 546 Michigan av.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 465 Wabash av., & 230 West Randolph.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 59 East Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 262 S. Halsted st.
N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington st.
MEAD & COE, 73 West Madison st., Room 4.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 236 Wabash av.
ROZET & ELLIS, 379 Wabash av.
T. O. STONE, 477 Wabash av.
SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.
SCHRADER BROS., 122 W. Randolph st.
GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison st.
Reapers and Mowers.
WARDER, MITCHELL & CO., 59 West Lake st.
Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Restaurants.
THOMAS ANDREWS, 19 Congress, late 153 Dearborn
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 448 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor. Sixteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 99 West Madison st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 108 E. Monroe st.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 116 North Desplaines st.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 23 and 25 N. Clinton st.
Saw Manufacturers.
BRANCH, CROOKS & CO., 4 Market st. near Lake.
Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 48 South Desplaines st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 125 [illegible] Mich. av.
Seeds.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON 115 and 117 Kinzie st.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 124 South Halsted st.
"BLEES," J. HUDSON & CO., 243 West Twelfth st.
ELLIPTIC, 362 West Madison st.
GROVER & BAKER, 96 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 368 W. Madison st.
MANHATTAN, 388 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 861 Wabash av.
SINGER (J. R. Wilkins), 35 South Desplaines st.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 225 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON (FARRAR & WHEELER), 225 West Madison. Branch Office, 362 22d st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., [illegible]
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 72 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Sewing Silk and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., [illegible]
Sewer Builders and Drain [illegible]
CHARLES GLADDING, [illegible]
Shirts and Men's [illegible]
WM. H. HARRIS, 72 W. [illegible]
WILSON BROS., [illegible]
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State st. [illegible]
N. W. SHOW CASE MANUF. [illegible]
Shutter Fasteners.
FRANCE'S PATENT, [illegible]
Silver Plating and Bell [illegible]
D. A. FOOT & SON, 25 E. [illegible]
Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells [illegible]
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.
EAGLE WORKS MANF. CO., 40 South [illegible]
Stencils and Steel Stamps.
C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DEBARRY, 26 E. Mad. [illegible]
Stoves (Wholesale).
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal.
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av and Wash. [illegible]
TIRRALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 243 Lake
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 146 West Madison st.
Stoves (Retail.)
BENJ. L. CLEAVES, 125 Fifth av.
Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.)
PIONEER MANF. CO., 54 and 56 South Canal
Stoves and Furnaces.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier [illegible]
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 216 West Lake st.
Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan
Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware.
FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison
Toys and Fancy Goods.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av. nr V. B. [illegible]
Tailors.
W. L. BARNUM, 473 Wabash av.
JOHN BEERS, 15 Congress st.
WM. CLINGMAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 476 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 557 Wabash av.
WM. H. GRIBBEN, 178 West Washington st.
W. G. GRUBS & CO., 173 West Washington st.
JOHN R. HALL, 460 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 63 S. Halsted.
GEO. F. HAINES & CO., 17 Harmon court.
J. S. McFARLAND, 217 West Madison st.
W. H. REID, Draper and Tailor, 157 Twenty- [illegible]
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab-av. & 22d
HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison st.
E. J. WALSHE, 363 Wabash av.
Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 519 State st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 285 Wabash av.
HASKELL & BRO., 476 Wabash and 24 S. Halsted
Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Braces.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 139 W. Van Buren
MARSH & BOWLES, S. E. cor. State and 15th st.
Tobacco Manufacturers.
HIBBEN & CO., 46 LaSalle st.
Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 56 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph
Vinegar.
CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 331 and 333 Wabash av.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., (Detroit), Chicago, 243 & 245 S. Ca[illegible]
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
DeHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle st.
SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 36 and 38 Jackson st.
WOLF & MICHAEL, 11 and 13 W Madison.
Wire Cloths and Nettings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER, MACKEY & FELIX, Mich av & Jack[illegible]
VOLLOR, DAVIS & CO., 48 and 50 South Canal st.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 19 N. Jefferson
Window Glass.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 306 and 308 Wabash av.
Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 253 W. Madison st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

First-class Clyde-built Steamers,—from New York to Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, etc., sailing every Wednesday and Saturday.

EXTRA BOATS WHEN REQUIRED.

Accommodations are unsurpassed.
Tickets granted to and from all parts of Europe. Cabin, from Chicago, $87 and $97, currency.
Express Train from Chicago, and Steerage, $41.
Drafts at lowest rates, and through Bills Lading granted with quick despatch.
Apply for further information to HENDERSON BROS., General Office, 73 Twenty-third-st. Branch Office 43 Canal-st.
J. WARRACK, General Manager.

INMAN LINE,

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the Mails between Europe and America. Steam twice a week between New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, and Scandinavian, German, and other European Ports.

Through Tickets between all the principal cities in the United States and Europe.
Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Address FRANCIS C. BROWN, 38 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE

Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,

THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.

Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 376 State-st., Chicago.
Established 1840.

MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES.

CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO.,

Railroad and Machinists' Supplies,

50 AND 52 EAST MADISON STREET.

(Burnt District.)

HAVE IN STOCK

FIRTH'S STEEL AND FILES,

Stubs' files and wire, machine screws, sheet brass and wire, emery, &c., &c.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.
Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	5:00 a m	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	9:00 a m	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:45 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joe Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. [illegible] Monday excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Illinois Central.
On and after Nov. 12, 1871, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave and arrive at Depot, foot of Twenty-second-st., as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot—Corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	*4:30 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:00 p m	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]

An elegant parlor sleeping car is attached to the [illegible] train running through to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

Chicago and Alton Railroad—Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana, Mo., New Short Route between Chicago and Kansas City.
UNION DEPOT—West Side, near Madison-st. Bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex., via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City fast Ex via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon & Washington Ex. (Western Division)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex. via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Ex. via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †On Sunday runs to Springfield only. ‡Except Saturday. §Daily. [illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Canal.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Ticket Office in Briggs House, cor. Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st. All trains also at Indiana-av. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forreston Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. [illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
MILWAUKEE DEPOT—Corner Canal and Kinzie-sts. [illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
Ticket Office—Southeast corner of Clark and [illegible] sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific fast line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific night express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Dodge and Dubuque express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Yankton express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. [illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.